

## Fateh clashes resume in Bekaa

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy fighting erupted Sunday between rival Palestinian guerrilla factions in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley, state-run Beirut Radio reported. It said the clashes broke out in villages near the crossroads town of Shioura, particularly in Jilala, Ta'alabaya and Tanayel. The Falangist radio said heavy weapons were being used in the fighting between supporters and opponents of Fateh guerrilla group leader Yasser Arafat. Regular clashes have broken out in eastern Lebanon between rival Palestinian factions since an anti-Arafat rebellion almost three months ago. But the situation had been relatively quiet for the past week after local leftist leaders helped arrange a ceasefire. The northern Bekaa, where the fighting has taken place, is in the area of Lebanon under Syrian army control.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Syria shoots down Israeli drone

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria said its forces shot down a pilotless Israeli reconnaissance plane over east Lebanon Monday. The official SANA news agency said the plane, a drone, was shot down at 2.44 p.m. (1144 GMT). The agency said the Israeli plane "attempted to reconnoitre the positions of our forces in the western Bekaa area but was intercepted and shot down by our air defence over Aita Al Foukhar." It gave no further details. Aita Al Foukhar is about four kilometres from the Syrian border. In Tel Aviv, an Israeli army spokesman confirmed the drone had been shot down by two land to air missiles fired from Syria. He said the drone was on a regular reconnaissance flight over east Lebanon.

Volume 8 Number 2333

AMMAN, TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1983 — SHAWWAL 30, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## 'Soviet envoy met Fateh leaders in Lebanon'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lebanese newspaper Al Nahar Sunday quoted diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that the Soviet ambassador to Syria entered Lebanon through Syrian-controlled military lines on the Lebanese-Syrian border and stayed in the town of Shioura for two days. The sources added that the ambassador held a number of meetings with Col. Abu Musa, the Fateh rebel leader, and with Ziad Al Atash, leader of the forces loyal to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in an attempt to solve the dispute within Fateh. The Soviet ambassador left Lebanon Saturday via the same border, the sources said.

## Lebanese militia leader shot

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Unidentified gunmen Monday shot and wounded a man described by local residents as the leader of an Israeli-backed militia, security officials said. The man, Mohammad Al Gharanti, heads the Israeli-backed Sidon National Grouping, formerly known as the "National Guard." Another person was slightly injured in the shooting. Israeli troops, who occupy Sidon, sealed off the area, the officials said.

## Fahd receives Kuwaiti message

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah Monday handed a message from Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Press Agency reported without giving further details. The Kuwaiti minister arrived in Taif earlier in the day. Official sources in Kuwait said his talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal were expected to centre on the Iran-Iraq war and current Arab developments.

## N.Yemen sends message to Fahd

BAHRAIN (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al Thor arrived in Jeddah Monday with a message from President Ali Abdullah Saleh to King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted the Yemeni minister as saying on arrival the message dealt with bilateral relations and current Arab developments.

## Abe arrives in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Ankara from Tehran Monday on the first visit to Turkey by a Japanese foreign minister. He was met at Ankara airport by Turkish Foreign Minister Ihter Turkmen and made a brief statement affirming the two countries had a similar approach to world affairs and saying he hoped they could increase the current low level of economic exchanges. Mr. Abe declined to answer reporters' questions and made no mention of his trip to Iran. He is due to leave Turkey late Tuesday for Iraq.

# Iraq reports fierce fighting

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday, its forces were still engaged in fierce battles with Iranian troops in the Gulf war's central sector around the Iranian town of Mehran.

A military communique issued in Baghdad said Iraqi troops were tightening their grip on the beleaguered town and six villages in the area, repelling Iranian attempts during the past 24 hours to break the siege.

The communique said Iraqi forces Monday wiped out the Fourth Armoured Brigade of the Iranian 21st Division.

"Only two or three tanks from each of the four battalions escaped destruction while thousands of Iranian bodies littered the battlefield of the destroyed equipment," it added.

Iraq had earlier claimed its troops had driven off several Iraqi counter-attacks in the Mehran area, about 160 kilometres east of Baghdad, since Tehran's troops launched an offensive there nine days ago.

The Iraqi News Agency INA, meanwhile, said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein inspected the war front Monday for the second consecutive day and discussed the military situation with field commanders.

manders of the Second Army Corps.

The military communique said Iraqi jets and helicopter gunships flew more than 300 sorties Monday against Iranian targets and in support of Iraqi troops.

The communique also reported heavy fighting in the Haj Omran area of the mountainous northern front, where Iran launched an offensive on July 23.

It said Iraqi forces had foiled an attack by a battalion of Iranian revolutionary guards to capture a strategic mountain in the area. Heavy fighting had continued for several hours, the communique said.

A military spokesman Sunday night said over 9,000 Iranian troops had been killed in fighting around Mehran during the week-end.

Iraq claims it has repelled several Iraqi counter-attacks in the Mehran area since its own troops mounted an offensive there nine days ago.

## Shultz reaffirms U.S. stand towards settlements

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. secretary of State George Shultz stressed Sunday that the U.S. attitude towards settlements in the West Bank of Jordan has not changed.

Asked by the American television network NBC about a recent statement of the American administration that U.S. considers "impractical" an Arab request that the Israeli settlements be dismantled, Mr. Shultz replied that "this does not pose any threat to the U.S. diplomacy because

this attitude is in compliance with President Reagan's proposal of last Sept. 1, which said that Israeli settlements remain where they are but their inhabitants will live under whatever administration results from negotiations."

"The principle which states that the Jews have the right to live in the West Bank is right and important to Israelis and I agree with it but any new settlements will not absolutely help in reaching peace in the area," Mr. Shultz said.

# PCC manages to define priorities in tackling problems facing PLO

By Lamis K. Andoni  
in Tunis  
Special to the Jordan Times

The Palestine Central Council (PCC), which ended an emergency three-day session here Saturday, has managed to clarify two important aspects. Recommendations adopted at the meeting and a final communique issued at its outset clearly define a framework within which the Palestinian revolution can hope to confront its present crises.

First, the top Palestine leaders meeting here defined clearly the political line of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the coming stage. Second, they outlined a serious move toward putting an end to the crises within Fateh and to resolve PLO-Syrian differences.

The importance of the council, however, does not stem from its results only but rather from the fact that the statement and recommendations reflected "a real consensus" among almost all of the PLO factions and popular organisations on the most important matters.

Politically, the council has stressed that the doors are closed in the face of American-sponsored peace plans for the Middle East and accused the U.S. directly of trying to control the Middle East through "its strategic base in the area, i.e. Israel and military bases in the countries of the region." The statement which included the strongest yet PLO denunciation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord reflected the general political mood which was manifested through the speeches given by the council members.

In fact, one of the main aims of a considerable number of council members from the very first day was to come out with a clear cut

position on American plans. Speeches made in the council pointed out that since the inception of the Palestinian revolution "American imperialism" has been defined together with Israel as the major strategic enemies. Hence representatives of the Palestinian factions and popular organisations called for a "confrontation strategy" against the U.S., a point, although not included in the statement, that was consistent with the general political mood.

This "radicalisation" of the PLO line was linked here by observers with a mutiny declared within Fateh, the backbone organisation of the PLO, last May. The mutineers accused the PLO leadership of indulgence in capitulatory American peace settlements. "Although the mutiny failed to rally support of left-wing organisations but its accusation, as manifested in the central council, has rung a bell in the Palestinian political arena. And all the Palestinian factions, including the Fateh as reflected in Salah Khalaf's (Abu Iyad) speech, expressed an outright rejection of the Reagan plan and even the principle of entering negotiations with the Americans particularly considering the present balance of power in the area.

### Unity merits priority

Yet, a talk about confrontation with Israel and the U.S., as was noted by speakers in the council, can not be materialised without putting an end to the internal crises within Fateh and reconciliation with Syria. Judging from the details of discussions during the council and which were leaked to the press, there was a strong sense of the creeping dangers which face the PLO as a result of the continuation of internal cri-

ses and strained Palestinian-Syrian relations. Yet this danger, contrary to the expectation of some Palestinian observers here, did not lead to "an absolute support for the leadership of the PLO headed by Yasser Arafat. Rather the clear message which was conveyed by almost all speakers was "We are all with you, Arafat, but not on the wrong."

Criticism of the leadership however, did not imply that there was any serious challenge to Mr. Arafat's leadership. There was a consensus among Palestinian officials here that Mr. Arafat is the national symbol of the Palestinian revolution and that "nations do not breed such leaders every day." Furthermore, there was a very

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deep sense of the sacrifice of the father figure of the Palestinian revolution who, according to all who lined around him, leads a hard working and simple life that only few can endure. Disagreement with Mr. Arafat, by other factions and other leaders of his Fateh group focused on the way the Fateh strife was dealt with and the Syrian-PLO relation. Key speeches by George Habash, Nayef Hawatmeh and Abu Iyad, although expressed rejection of any Syrian attempt to contain the Palestinian decision-making, pointed out that the causes of the crises within Fateh are inherent within the movement itself.

This argument, which obviously touched the Fateh wound, was also supported by speeches by another Fateh representative in the council, Mohammad Abu Maitz (Abu Hatem). In this aspect the council defined the Fateh dilemma: Fateh unity and strength

can not be really maintained without carrying out reforms in the movement regardless of the extent of intervention and causes of the rebellion.

Mr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh, leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), representing the biggest organisations under the PLO after Fateh, gave an almost similar analyses of the crises and said that it was a result of an accumulation of mistakes over the years.

An evaluation of the situation after the departure from Beirut of PLO forces would have prevented the eruption of the crises within Fateh, both leaders said. They called for "democratic reforms" within Fateh and the PLO in order to maintain the unity and strength of the revolution.

Endorsement of reforms by the Palestinian leaders, however, was not accompanied by support for the rebels or the opposition in Fateh. In private talks representatives of the Palestinian factions accused the rebellion movement of adopting "adventurist tactics" and "extremist political line" which endanger its own existence and the revolution.

The role of the Palestinian members of the council who represent the majority of the Palestinians was notable in directing the work and tendency of the council especially concerning relations with Syria. Their position was represented by lawyer Ibrahim Bakr's speech that stressed the urgency of a ceasefire in the Bekaa, adapting reforms within the organisation and reconciliation with Syria. The two

PEACEFUL PROTEST FOR PEACE: Security forces forcibly remove one of some 100 West German anti-missile protesters who staged

demonstrations near the U.S. army base in Ramstein, West Germany (story on page 8)

## Junblatt expected to meet McFarlane

AMMAN (J.T.) — Marwan Hamadeh, a former Lebanese minister and a close aide of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), said Sunday that a meeting is expected between the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane and Mr. Junblatt.

The U.S. envoy and Mr. Junblatt could discuss the possibility of a dialogue between the feuding rightists and PSP forces in Lebanon's Shouf mountains as well as the effects which might result from the planned partial withdrawal of Israeli forces to South Lebanon, Mr. Hamadeh said.

In a statement to the French news agency, Agence France Presse, here, Mr. Hamadeh said that the U.S. has renewed its invitation to Mr. Junblatt to visit Washington. Mr. Hamadeh visited the U.S. last week with the aim of telling the Americans about the attitudes of the PSP and other Lebanese opposition parties, and he expressed hope that Washington "would take lessons from the failure of Philip Habib's mis-

sion to the Middle East."

"The U.S. should realise that Lebanon should not pay the price for Israeli ambitions in Lebanon and that the Lebanese government should be the outcome of a national accord where no single party can impose its authority on the country," he said.

The former Lebanese minister expressed regret at the U.S. approval of the partial withdrawal plan and criticised the U.S. policy in Lebanon "which, at the beginning, welcomed an Israeli withdrawal by encouraging the Lebanese government to agree to an agreement with Israel which claimed acceptance to the basic principles of negotiations announced by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel."

"These principles include in particular maintaining the internal unity of Lebanon, rejecting any concession that would affect the Lebanese sovereignty, and preserving the Arab identity of Lebanon," according to Mr. Hamadeh, who said the Israeli-Lebanese agreement "ignored

these three principles."

Mr. Hamadeh also said that the U.S. rejection of any Soviet, European, or Third World participation in any international negotiations over the Middle East impedes peace efforts.

Mr. Hamadeh also expressed regret for the Lebanese president's and the government's rejection of opposition criticism, "finding excuses in the Syrian intervention and in the Palestinian and Soviet influence alternatively, while the real problem stems from the absence of a Lebanese national accord."

## Fateh to halt media attacks

KUWAIT (R) — The Fateh Palestinian guerrilla group has decided to stop its press and radio attacks against Syria and rebels within the movement, Fateh Central Council member Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) was quoted as saying Monday.

Abu Iyad told the newspaper Al Watan in a telephone interview from Tunis that the move was aimed at facilitating the task of a mission set up by a Palestine Central Council meeting there two days ago to seek reconciliation with Syria and the rebels.

He expected the mission to arrive in Damascus Monday.

## Qadhafi says U.S. troops threaten world peace

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has told the U.N. Security Council that international security faced a grave threat as a result of the "landing of United States forces of all kinds of Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani territory."

In a letter dated last Friday and published Monday, Col. Qadhafi appeared to be referring to joint U.S. military exercises with those countries.

"The landing of these forces presents a direct threat to the security of my country," he said, adding that Libya was ready to defend itself wherever threatened.

### Libya threatens AWACS

Libya's air force has been ordered to shoot down United States AWACS (Advanced Warning and Control System) planes whenever they "affect Libyan territory," the official Libyan News Agency JANA reported Monday.

"The Libyan air force has been given orders to strike at U.S. AWACS planes whenever it becomes evident to the Libyan air force that they affect Libyan territory," JANA, monitored in Beirut, said.

It was announced in Washington last Friday that President Reagan had ordered two AWACS and several support aircraft to Northern Africa to monitor the fighting in Chad. (Chad produces captured Libyan pilot; France warns Libya, page 2).

## Lebanon receives first shipment of Jordanian present of armour

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lebanese government Monday received the first shipment of tanks and armoured vehicles offered to Lebanon upon instructions by His Majesty King Hussein. On this occasion, a reception ceremony was held at Beirut port during which Lebanese Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Lebanese Army Isam Khouri, the chief of staff and senior Lebanese officers participated. The ceremony was also joined by a delegation from the Jordanian Armed Forces, headed by Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Planning and Training Maj.-Gen. Hilmi Al Lawzi, the Jordanian charge d'affaires and the military attaché in Beirut.

Maj.-Gen. Lawzi expressed happiness at delivering Jordan's present to Lebanon, and said in a statement following inspection of an honour guard that "Jordan's limited material resources are compensated for by its great Arab leadership." He added that Jordan "has always cared for and encouraged the build up of Arab self-reliance potential as a means to defend Arab existence."

"Committed to this principle, Jordan has chosen to offer part of

its armour as present to the brothers-in-arms in Lebanon," he said.

Maj.-Gen. Lawzi added that "the Jordanian Armed Forces believe in the integration of Arab military efforts, and finds mutual cooperation an essential step for achieving this integration."

"The Jordanian Armed Forces is anxious to see the Lebanese army regain its military fitness and readiness to defend national soil and integrity."

"Jordan has been always ready to meet its national duty, and Jordanians, King Hussein before all, are eager to see Lebanon freed from occupation and reconstructed by all its sons," he said.

Mr. Khouri thanked the Jordanian government for the present, and said the Lebanese people "have got tired of listening to speeches, and what Jordan has done, by sending material aid to Lebanon, is what the Lebanese people look forward to receiving."

"The Jordanian gesture is quite symbolic of the Jordanian-Lebanese brotherhood, and will definitely help the Lebanese people regain sovereignty and territorial integrity," the Lebanese Commander-in-Chief concluded.

## Guatemalan defence minister stages coup

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The Guatemalan armed forces said Monday they had ousted President Rios Montt but a senior official said the president was holding out at his palace surrounded by loyal troops.

The official, a presidential spokesman, said General Rios Montt was refusing to hand over power to Defence Minister Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, named president in a military proclamation issued Monday.

Negotiations were under way as helicopters flew over the presidential palace, the spokesman said.

Shooting was heard from the palace shortly after the proclamation but there were no immediate reports of casualties, residents said.

Eyewitnesses said presidential troops had surrounded the palace

and blocked streets around it with buses and other vehicles.

The military proclamation followed a massive display of military strength in the streets of the capital, where troops set up machine-gun and mortar emplacements at major intersections.

Guatemalan air traffic controllers told colleagues in neighbouring El Salvador that Guatemala city airport was closed.

The proclamation was signed by a five-man military council composed of the country's top commanders.

Gen. Rios Montt, who led a military junta that took power 18 months ago, had come under increasing attack in recent months by military and civilian critics.

Rumours of an impending coup have circulated since June, when the government said it was alert to dangers of a takeover.

## U.S. envoy receives cool reception in Saudi Arabia

JEDDAH (R) — U.S. special envoy Robert McFarlane appeared to have received a cool welcome on his first visit to Saudi Arabia since he replaced Philip Habib on the Middle East peace mission last month.

Mr. McFarlane arrived in Saudi Arabia Sunday night, but by late Monday the only official he had seen was the new Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, diplomatic sources said.

The U.S. envoy, who is expected to seek Saudi backing for U.S. efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, spent much of the day waiting for a meeting with King Fahd at the Saudi summer resort of Taif, southeast of Jeddah.

The king had meetings during the day with Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaloglu and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and the weekly cabinet meeting was scheduled for the evening.

Mr. McFarlane flew to Saudi Arabia from Damascus after Syria repeated its rejection of a U.S.-backed accord on foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

Political analysts suggested the Saudis were taking a hard look at the latest Middle East developments. It appeared significant that the envoy had spent some 24 hours in the kingdom without meeting even Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

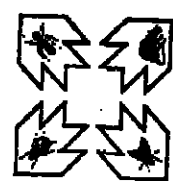
Diplomatic sources said earlier Mr. McFarlane had been expected to leave the kingdom Monday night, but it now appeared certain he would spend the night in Taif.

There was no official word on his next stop, although there was speculation that it might be Amman.

Both Jordan and Saudi Arabia are seen as playing key roles in any overall Middle East peace settlement, and King Hussein had two days of talks with King Fahd in Taif last week.

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(Continued on page 3)



# MIDDLE EAST

## Uncertainty grips Lebanon after wave of bombings

**BEIRUT (R)** — A series of weekend car bombings that killed more than 50 people has spread deep concern in Lebanon over where the random violence might occur next.

In the northeastern city of Baalbek, rescue work was still going on Monday amid the rubble of a vegetable market where at least 33 people were killed and about 125 injured when a car packed with explosives went off Sunday.

Shops and businesses in the ancient town were shuttered as residents responded to calls from leftist and Islamic groups for a protest strike against the slaughter.

The Lebanese press, accustomed to reporting violence in its daily life, was unusually strong in its reaction to the Baalbek bombing.

State-run Beirut Radio called it "blind carnage."

Lebanon's Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan branded the latest wave of violence as an attempt to destabilise the nation.

Monday's incident was the second massive car bomb aimed against civilians in three days. On Friday, 19 people died when one blew up outside a mosque in the northern port of Tripoli.

On Saturday, three people were killed when a booby-trapped vehicle exploded in the Syrian-held mountain village of Arbanieh, east of Beirut.

After the Baalbek blast, an organisation calling itself "the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners," known only for its claims to have planted similar car bombs in Syrian- and Palestinian-held areas in the past, claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a foreign news agency.

The general unease in Lebanon was reflected in the comment of a 23-year-old typist from a prosperous area of west Beirut, who said: "We never know where the next car is going to blow up. It would almost be better if they would just fight each other and get it over with. Then we'd know where we stood."

Beirut Radio blamed the Baalbek bombing on "the Iranians, Syrians, Libyans and Palestinians warring our country."

Beirut's French-language daily L'Orient-Le Jour ran a front-page headline saying "Blind Terrorism Continues."

Baalbek, known internationally for its massive Roman ruins, is in an area controlled by Syrian troops but Shi'ite Muslim gunmen, Palestinian guerrillas and Iranian revolutionary guards also roam its streets.

The respected Arabic-language daily Al-Nahar said of the bombing: "Black Sunday stains the city of the sun with death."

This followed a comment by

## Gulf War gets too close to Turkey

By Hugh Carnegie  
Reuters

**ANKARA** — The recent flare-up in fighting between Iran and Iraq on their northern and central battlefronts has alarmed Turkey, which fears it might be sucked into the three-year-old conflict between its neighbours.

Reflecting concern in Ankara, Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen this weekend toured the Kurdish-inhabited Iran and Iraq border by army helicopter to see areas within 60 kilometres of the nearest battles.

The trip came shortly after Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz visited Ankara at short notice to discuss the latest fighting with Mr. Turkmen and President Kenan Evren.

Before Mr. Aziz went to Ankara, Mr. Turkmen warned Iraq and Iran not to threaten Turkey's vital interests and officials here said they were worried about possible consequences for Turkey of a continued escalation of the war.

The fear is that Turkey might be forced into drastic action to prevent

an upsurge of anti-government Kurdish activity in the border regions, or to protect a vital oil pipeline passing through its territory from Iraq to the Mediterranean.

The pipeline earns Turkey \$250 million a year in royalties and supplies about one third of the 15 million tonnes of crude oil it imports every year.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, said recently that Iraqi territory "captured" in the Iranian offensive launched on July 23 over the Kurdish mountains of north Iraq could be used as a base for attacks on the pipeline.

This led to widespread speculation in Ankara, later denied by Turkish officials, that a special message carried by Mr. Aziz to Gen. Evren from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sought Turkish help to defend the pipeline.

Turkish officials say the threat to the pipeline has been exaggerated because Kirkuk is some 200 kilometres from the nearest fighting in the central battlefield, where Iran launched another offensive on July 29.

High among these interests is the oil pipeline from the Iraqi oil city of Kirkuk to Ceyhan on the Turkish coast.

It has been Iraq's sole oil export outlet since Syria, which supports Iran in the Gulf war, closed a similar pipeline across its territory last year.

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After Mr. Aziz visited Ankara, the Foreign Ministry reaffirmed Turkey's neutrality in the war.

But officials say privately that although military intervention is unlikely, Turkey is prepared to take necessary steps to protect its interests.

High among these interests is the oil pipeline from the Iraqi oil city of Kirkuk to Ceyhan on the Turkish coast.

## Chad produces captured pilot as proof of Libyan military intervention

**N'DJAMENA (R)** — A captured Libyan pilot said here Monday he led a 12-strong squadron of Soviet-built Sukhoi SU-22 fighter-bombers which carried out daily raids on Chad's northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau, leaving little doubt that Libya has an active role in the Chad civil war.

Maj. Abdul-Salam Mohammad Charfedine, 40, said he bailed out after his own plane was brought down by a SAM-7 missile on Friday and was captured by government troops the following day.

He was presented to foreign reporters and members of the diplomatic corps in N'djamena Monday and said his squadron of SU-22s was based on the Aouzou strip, a territory which Libya annexed from Chad 10 years ago.

Speaking in perfect English, Maj. Charfedine said another squadron of Soviet-built Tupolev TU-22 bombers also took part in the raids from a base in Sebha, across the border on Libyan territory.

He said Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, had spent a few days last week in the Aouzou strip, where the aircraft were based, to tell the pilots to continue their bombing raids.

Libya has repeatedly denied being involved in the six-week civil war alongside former President Goukouni Oueddei's rebels but Maj. Charfedine's statement was seen here as the most overwhelming evidence to the contrary to date.

Maj. Charfedine said he took part in three bombing raids on the oasis town which government troops wrested from the rebels on July 30. He said he was aiming at military targets there.

He estimated that, prior to his being shot down on Friday, the Libyan air force had carried out

between 40 and 50 bombing raids on the town.

The major, who said he had been trained in Egypt and the Soviet Union, said the civil war in Chad made little sense to him.

"I was carrying out orders," he said, adding that war was a "horrible thing".

He said he received his orders directly from a Col. Massoudou, who directed operations against Chad from Sebha.

Introducing the captured pilot as Col. Massoudou's second-in-command, Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said he was living proof of Libya's blatant intervention in Chad's affairs.

Maj. Charfedine said he believed Libya had also engaged land equipment such as light tanks and jeeps equipped with machine guns in the fighting.

Maj. Charfedine said the Libyan planes carried various types of ordnance, including 500-kilogram bombs, napalm bombs and anti-tank bombs.

President Hissene Habre has repeatedly asked France, his main backer, to provide his forces with air cover, arguing that there was little they could do against the Libyan Air Force.

France recently shipped anti-aircraft weapons but has resisted appeals for direct intervention, saying it would stick to the letter of a 1976 military cooperation agreement which excluded its military involvement.

Mr. Habre dismissed the argument at a news conference on Saturday, saying the agreement authorised France to back Chad military if it was the victim of an external aggression.

**Cheysson warns Libya**

**PARIS (R)** — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson told Libya Monday not to internationalise the conflict in Chad, where government forces of President Hissene Habre are fighting Libyan-backed rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Cheysson said in an interview on French television: "If Libya continues its interventions in Chad and internationalises the conflict, there will be consequences for Chad and it will also affect our relations with that country (Libya)."

Mr. Cheysson said: "What is happening in Chad is very sad. The civil war, the bombings, the civilian victims, the victims at Faya Largeau, victims of foreign aviation."

Sunday the Chad embassy in Paris moved quickly to avoid an embarrassing row with France, one of its main backers and suppliers of arms, following filmed comments by Mr. Habre.

Mr. Habre said during an interview with journalists on Saturday that President Francois Mitterrand's African affairs adviser, Guy Penne, and France's ambassador to Algeria, Guy Georgy, were part of a Libyan lobby exerting pressure on the French government.

The embassy said charge d'affaires Ahmad Allam-Mi had expressed his regrets and that the attack on the two men was based on a misunderstanding provoked by Libya and its supporters in France.

Monday, Mr. Cheysson, in the first French official comment on the affair, said: "I understand that all this creates a lot of emotion for the Chadian head of state. The way his emotion was expressed, as we have seen, is to say the least surprising. Happily it was all denied."

Local ally rates in ffr

Belgian franc ..... 68.2/ 68.6  
Dutch guilder ..... 122.5/ 122.8  
Egyptian pound ..... 325.7/ 325.7  
French franc ..... 45.1/ 45.9  
Iraqi dinar ..... 448/ 453.6  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 23.1/ 23.5  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 151.8/ 151.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 125.5/ 126.0  
Lebanese lira ..... 79.4/ 80.7  
Omani rial ..... 106.7/ 107.5  
Saudi riyal ..... 101.1/ 101.8  
Swiss franc ..... 46.8/ 47.1  
Syrian lira ..... 63.5/ 64.2  
UAE dirham ..... 100.3/ 100.6  
U.S. sterling pound ..... 545.8/ 549.1  
U.S. dollar ..... 370/ 372  
W. German mark ..... 137/ 137.8

**DEPARTURES:**

06:15 ..... Damascus (RU)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RU)  
07:25 ..... Cairo (RU)  
07:50 ..... Beirut (ME)  
08:15 ..... Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SA)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RU)  
11:30 ..... Athens (RU)  
11:50 ..... Beirut (RU)  
12:15 ..... Paris, London (RU)  
12:30 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RU)  
12:45 ..... Ankara (Turkish Airways)  
13:00 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
14:00 ..... Moscow (Aeroflot)  
14:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
14:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The temperature will be below normal, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 18/29  
Agaba ..... 23/37  
Damas ..... 17/35  
Jordan Valley ..... 22/36

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 29, Agaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Agaba 27 per cent.

## Saudis lend \$61m to Turkey

**RIYADH (R)** — Saudi Arabia will lend Turkey 212 million riyals (\$61 million) to help finance a railroad improvement project, Saudi Minister of Finance and Economy Sheikh Mohammad Ali Abul Khalil said Monday.

The Saudi Press Agency said the agreement was signed Sunday by the minister and visiting Turkish Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaloglu in the Saudi resort town of Taif.

Mr. Kafaloglu, who arrived in Saudi Arabia Sunday on a five-day visit, called on King Fahd earlier Sunday.

The loan, being extended by the

Saudi Development Fund, would help finance the second phase of a project to improve the railway between the Mediterranean port town of Iskanderun and Divrigi in central Turkey.

The loan, which will be paid out in two parts, is the seventh extended to Turkey by the fund, whose lending to the country now totals 840 million riyals (\$243.5 million). Saudi Arabia has provided a further \$400 million in credits since 1978.

The fund has already provided 148.5 million riyals (\$42.8 million) in loans to help finance the first phase of the rail project.

## Kyprianou to see Greek premier on U.N. memo

**NICOSIA (R)** — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou is interrupting a holiday for urgent talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on a memorandum from United Nations Secretary-General Javier de Cuellar, official sources said Monday.

Mr. Kyprianou was charged by the U.N. general assembly in May with finding some means of breaking a deadlock between the two communities on the divided island whose northern region has been occupied by the Turkish army since 1974.

Turkish Cypriots broke off inter-communal talks after the U.N. resolution called for the immediate withdrawal of occupation forces from Cyprus.

Government spokesman Andreas Christofides told foreign newsmen recently that Mr. Kyprianou would return to Athens Monday from a private cruise in the Aegean for talks with Mr. Papandreu. He had already spoken to Mr. Rolandis by telephone, the sources said.

A U.N. spokesman refused to comment on the reports and government officials declined to say what the memorandum contains. The radio report said it contained "points for the activation of the secretary-general's obligations to the general assembly."

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas has threatened to declare independence in his region of the island, but according to his aides is being held back by pressure from Turkey and Western states.

## Marble, granite deposits found in North Yemen

**SANAA (R)** — An Italian company said it has found marble and granite deposits in North Yemen, which could prove to be the richest in the Middle East.

Dante Venturini, chairman of Italy's Technostone Carrara Company, told Reuters in an interview that the deposits were of very high quality, possibly the best in the Middle East.

He said the company, which conducted geological surveys last year at the request of the Industrial Bank of Yemen, would urge the Italian government to train Yemenis to extract the deposits and to build a plant in North Yemen.

Deposits were found in the Taaz area in the south of the country, the central Rada'a area, Hajja, northwest of Sanaa, and in Bajel to the west of the capital, he said.

Mr. Venturini said further studies were needed, but initial indications were that some of the marble deposits could be commercially exploitable for up to 500 years.

Mr. Venturini, who met North Yemeni Vice-President Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani on Saturday to discuss the project, estimated the cost of building quarries and processing plants at each marble deposit site at between \$2 million and \$2.5 million.

Abdul Kareem Al-Arhabi, general manager of the Industrial Bank of Yemen, told Reuters that exploiting the granite and marble reserves was a major objective of the bank.

He said the first phase would cover research analysis and further geological surveys to determine the amount of commercially exploitable granite and marble followed by feasibility studies on each site.

The bank would then decide on the amount of financial backing it would give to the project and on finding other domestic and foreign backers.

## Turkey receives Iranian message

**ANKARA (R)** — Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen received a message Monday from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati. Turkish officials said.

They gave no details of the message delivered by a senior Iranian foreign ministry official five days after Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz visited Ankara for talks on

the Gulf war with President Kenan Evren and Mr. Turkmen. Turkey is concerned about possible spill-over effects from the latest fighting between its two neighbours, some of which is within 60 kilometres of Turkish territory.

Mr. Turkmen warned both sides last week not to threaten Turkey's vital interests.

This followed a comment by

Iran's parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, that "captured" territory in the Kurdish mountains of northern Iraq could be used as a base to attack an oil pipeline running from central Iraq to Turkey.

The pipeline, Iraq's only oil export outlet, earns Turkey \$250 million a year in royalties.

## Armenians claim responsibility for bomb attack, kidnap fiasco in Tehran

**TEHRAN (R)** — An Armenian guerrilla group waging a violent campaign against French interests in Iran has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's bomb attack on the French embassy and a recent abortive attempt to kidnap an Italian diplomat.

The Tehran bureau of the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP) said the Armenian "Orly group" made the claims in a telephone call to its office.

Diplomatic sources said the bomb attack caused some damage to the Egyptian interests section of the French embassy, but no one was hurt.

It was the fourth bomb attack on French targets in Tehran since the beginning of last month, all claimed by the same group.

The sources said the attempted kidnapping was eight days ago when two men posing as police tried to abduct an Italian diplomat, who was not named, outside his house while getting into a car with his wife.

A later telephone call to AFP by the Orly group made clear its people believed their target was a Frenchman.

When the diplomat refused to go with the men, they produced a gun and poured petrol over the car and tried to set it alight with a match, the sources said.

The match would not light, so the attackers threw sticks of dynamite under the car, which failed to explode. Finally, the attackers ran off and the diplomat and his wife escaped into their house, the sources said.

The Orly group is demanding the release of some 50 Armenian activists detained in France last month after a bomb attack on the Turkish airlines desk at Paris' Orly airport which killed seven people.

The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), to which French police believe the Orly group is connected, claimed responsibility for the attack.

Turkey is the main target of the Armenian guerrillas, who accuse the country of driving them from their homes in eastern Turkey and the massacre of 1.5 million of their people in World War I. Successive

Turkish governments have denied the charge.

The AFP bureau said the latest call from the Orly group warned that "French interests around the world will be the target of our revolutionary groups."

"The responsibility of all the casualties and people killed in our future operations will be that of the French regime," the caller said.

Attacks on French targets in Tehran came at a time of severely strained relations between France and Iran because of French support for Iraq in the three-year-old Gulf War.

Press reports in Paris said last month that France had decided to lend Iraq five Super-Étendard planes, which could launch Exocet missiles at Iranian oil installations and tankers in the Gulf.

Iran said it would stop all oil exports from the Gulf, a large proportion of the Western World's supplies, if its shipments were interrupted by Iraqi attacks.

Iran has one of the largest Armenian exile communities in the Middle East.

### TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz	630, 720, 1413 KHz
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	<b>66:00</b> Newswatch 66:30 Off the Label
16:30 ..... Korna	67:00 World News 67:30 24 Hours News
17:00 ..... Emergency	68:00 World News 68:30 24 Hours News
17:30 ..... Majid	69:00 World News 69:30 24 Hours News
18:00 ..... Small World	70:00 World News 70:30 24 Hours News
18:30 ..... Local Programme	71:00 World News 71:30 24 Hours News
19:00 ..... Sports, Basketball: Jordan Vs. S. Arabia	72:00 World News 72:30 24 Hours News
20:00 ..... News in Arabic	73:00 World News 73:30 24 Hours News
20:30 ..... Arabic Series	74:00 World News 74:30 24 Hours News
21:00 ..... Comedy: "Sorry"	75:00 World News 75:30 24 Hours News
21:30 ..... News in Arabic	76:00 World News 76:30 24 Hours News
22:00 ..... Movie of the Week	77:00 World News 77:30 24 Hours News
22:30 ..... The Land that Time Forgot	78:00 World News 78:30 24 Hours News
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	<b>855 KHz AM &amp; 99 MHz FM</b>
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM	& partly on 95.60 KHz SW
07:00 ..... Morning Show	07:00 ..... Morning Show
07:30 ..... News Bulletin	07:30 ..... News Bulletin
08:00 ..... News Summary	08:00 ..... News Summary
08:30 ..... Morning Show	08:30 ..... Morning Show
09:00 ..... News Bulletin	09:00 ..... News Bulletin
09:30 ..... News Summary	09:30 ..... News Summary
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24:00 ..... News Bulletin	24:00 ..... News Bulletin

### WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES	SERVICE CLUBS
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	Lines Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
American Centre Tel. 44371	Lines Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
American Centre Library Tel. 41320	Phoenicia Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
British Council Tel. 36147-4	Yacht Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009	Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Y.W.C.A. Tel. 815261.
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993	Eight Circle. Tel. 815261.
German Cultural Centre Tel. 42003	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 34049	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195	
Hawain Youth City Tel. 667181	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	CHURCHES
Fakhri Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 24590.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	St. George Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661757.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal al-Luwaihi. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 23541.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	Agapios Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 41559



## Amman to host drug conference in December

AMMAN (Petra) — A symposium on pharmaceutical industries in the Arab World will be held in Amman next December.

The symposium, to be organised by the Arab Company for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies (ACIDMA), will discuss practical problems encountered in the Arab drug industry. Invitations have been extended to a number of specialists in universities, research centres and drug producing industries throughout the Arab World to prepare for the symposium.

ACIDMA, established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity in 1976, sources said, has received the go-ahead from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for the marketing of the company's drugs there. The sources added that an exchange of ratified documents will take place in Amman during a ceremony, to be attended by UAE ambassador to Jordan.

The Amman-based company receives contributions from 16 Arab countries, and is part of the CAEU policy to develop drug production and achieve product self-sufficiency in the Arab level.

## Fire, road accident claims lives of two

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two people were killed and seven others injured in two road accidents and a fire which occurred in Jordan Sunday.

A report in the local press said that an accident on the Ajloun-Jerash road involving Jordanian and Saudi Arabian vehicles resulted in the death of one person and the injury of seven more.

In Madaba, Mohammad Al Khalayleh died in a fire that broke out in his home. The fire was said to have completely gutted the house.

According to the report, the road accident was caused by one of the cars speeding while police in Madaba were investigating the cause of fire that resulted in the death of Mr. Khalayleh.

## Santoshi, Anani discuss possible labour agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi Sunday met Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani and together reviewed bilateral cooperation in labour affairs. Mr. Santoshi and Mr. Anani also explored possibilities of reaching a labour agreement between India and Jordan.

Mohammad Al Zaben received Mr. Santoshi and discussed with him ways of strengthening cooperation in telecommunications between Jordan and India. They also discussed ways to expand the exchange of technical expertise in telecommunications, and Mr. Santoshi expressed India's interest in bolstering cooperation with Jordan in this respect.

On Monday, Minister of Com-

## Customs head explains new airport procedure

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Director of Customs at Queen Alia International Airport (QAIA) Nouri 'Obaidat has described the green and red light customs system as "fairly successful," nearly 20 days after first being brought into force.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. 'Obaidat complained that some passengers are still unaware of the presence of the system and fail to abide by its instructions, despite the fact that it has been well publicised in the press and on television.

We have also placed posters at the airport to help the passenger arrivals and distributed leaflets to airlines to give to their passengers before they disembark at the airport, Mr. 'Obaidat said.

In addition, he said, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has mounted its own campaign to enlighten passengers and provide information on the subject.

The new system permits passengers a speedier passage through customs if they follow the instructions for customs clearance, Mr. 'Obaidat said.

He outlined the procedure as follows: If a passenger has nothing to declare on top of his or her personal allowance, he or she should proceed through the channel marked with the green signal, but should stop and cooperate if customs official wishes to ask any questions. The following are the items permitted free of customs duty per passenger: — personal gifts not exceeding JD 50 or \$150,

or the equivalent.  
— 200 cigarettes,  
— One litre of alcoholic beverage  
— One camera and lenses  
— Tools and equipment used by passengers within their professions  
— Pets, such as dogs, cats, birds.  
"Passengers who have something to declare to the customs, that is who are carrying over the above listed allowances, or any goods to be used for commercial purposes must declare them to the customs official having entered the channel marked by the red signal. The officer on duty will then brief the passenger on the following procedures.

According to Mr. 'Obaidat wireless equipment, movie and video tapes, newspapers and magazine

which are considered immoral and or contain enemy propaganda as well as fire arms are not allowed. If these are found on any passenger they will be confiscated.

Commercial goods made in Israel will be immediately confiscated and the passenger referred to a military court.

He said those trying to evade paying customs duty will be fined up to 250 per cent of the original value of the merchandise.

Those passing through the green channel will not have their luggage searched as normal procedure, but customs officers will choose passengers at random to undergo luggage inspection, Mr. 'Obaidat explained.

"The green and red light cus-



Her Majesty Queen Noor tours the ancient Roman city of Jerash Monday in her capacity as president of the committee which is organising the international festival due to start here in three days time (Petra photo)

## Noor tours Jerash festival site

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor, president of the Higher National Committee for the Jerash Festival, toured the festival site Monday afternoon and saw the preparations being made for the opening of the Second Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts next Friday.

Queen Noor listened to an elaborate explanation by Festival Director Dr. Mazen Al Armouti of regulations made to ensure the ease and comfort of the festival's visitors. In particular Queen Noor

scrutinised the car parking areas, in addition to enquiring about the transport facilities that have laid on to move people to and from the festival site.

The Queen then watched a brief performance of the light and sound programme, which is of special significance in the festival programme. Queen Noor expressed her appreciation of the efforts made by the higher and executive committees, and all those engaged in the festival pre-

parations which have guaranteed it as a success.

The Queen stressed that the progress made in so short a time to accomplish the required preparations was striking, and proved that determination and honest effort have characterised the organisation of the festival.

Queen Noor was accompanied on her festival tour by Higher National Committee Vice-President Laila Sharaf and members of the higher and executive committees.

## Algerian team holds talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Algerian trade delegation led by the Algerian advisor to the Ministry of Trade met Monday Amman Chamber of Commerce (ACC) Director-General Rajih Al Amin, ACC Secretary-General Amin Al Hussaini and ACC board of directors member

Mohammed Ghunaim.

The two sides exchanged views on ways of boosting trade between Jordan and Algeria in addition to assistance by Jordan for training Algerian Ministry of Trade personnel in Arabic for specific use in trade negotiations.

## Khalifah thanked by Hassan for translation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday sent a message to the Jordan Academy of Arabic (JAA) President Dr. Abdul Rahman Khalifah thanking him for the dedication of the translated version of an "Introduction of Classical and Modern Arabic," translated by JAA in to Arabic as part of the drive for Arabising higher education in the Arab World. The Crown Prince expressed the hope that those interested in the field of optics would find the book informative.

## NCC reassembles, debates nationality bill

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Monday resumed its sessions after a six-week recess for the summer.

The opening session, presided over by NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar and attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, began by observing a one-minute silence to mourn the death of NCC member Hamdi Al Habashneh, who died during the summer break.

The NCC session referred several draft laws to its appointed committees and heard the government's reply to several inquiries by NCC members on Jordanian internal affairs and the issue of setting up a specialised office to organise foreign labour in the country.

A draft law on the formation of

Islamic courts was referred to the NCC Legal Committee while a law on the ratification of a loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, which is to be used for the Zarqa-Mafraq-Syrian border road project, was referred to the Financial and Administrative Committee.

The NCC also referred a draft law amending the Jordan Medical Association law for 1983 to its Legal Committee.

In its reply to questions submitted earlier by NCC members, the government stated that organisation of foreign labour in Jordan

takes place through an employment committee whose decisions are then executed by a department at the Ministry of Labour.

The NCC also discussed the nationality draft law for 1983, which entitles the cabinet to grant Jordanian citizenship to Arabs who have been living in Jordan for not less than 15 consecutive years, upon recommendation by the minister of interior.

The new nationality law also demands that those obtaining Jordanian nationality should give up their previous citizenship, on condition that the laws of the applicant's country agree to such a change.

The NCC will hold its second session of the present sitting next Monday.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday visits the Prime Ministry where he met Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

## Karaki man cheats death after stabbing

KARAK (J.T.) — A man from Karak miraculously escaped death after being stabbed 21 times and suffering injuries to all parts of the body, according to a report in the local press. The report said that 37-year-old Nasr Al Masarweh was Friday stabbed with a sharp knife by Ya'qoub Jiries, an Egyptian, and was rushed to the government hospital in Karak for emergency treatment.

The victim's condition was described by Dr. Abdul Majid Al Dumur, the hospital director as

fair following an emergency operation. Dr. Dumur said that only one wound penetrated deeply but that several veins in the man's right hand had been damaged.

According to the report, the Egyptian had been employed as a farm worker for four years in the victim's orchard. He was described by the victim's mother as a man of integrity and good conduct. The incident happened when Mr. Masarweh went to the Jordan Valley and asked Jiries to stay in the orchard until his return. Apparently he failed to follow his employer's instructions and tried to excuse his absence.

Later, the two were in Mr. Masarweh's office discussing business, the telephone rang and as the victim was answering it Jiries attacked him with the knife until he lost consciousness, but he later recovered and called for help.

The report did not say if the police had apprehended the assailant who went on the run immediately after attacking his employer.

## Youth, vigour of Jordanian art wins over Turkish public

By Salameh B. Nehmat  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — An exhibition of contemporary Jordanian art has just returned from Turkey where it was received with general critical acclaim.

Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali, president of the Royal Society for Fine Arts, said that the Jordanian contemporary art exhibition has closed the cultural gap that existed between the two countries for almost half a century.

"The Royal Society for Fine Arts," Princess Wijdan continued, "responded to the invitation of the Ministry of Culture in Turkey by bringing works of Jordanian artists — including paintings, graphics, sculptures, and ceramics — in the hope that through artistic exchanges, new bonds will grow between the two countries and their peoples."

Array of exhibitions

Mr. Suhail Bisharat, director of the Jordan National Gallery — which was established in 1980 — pointed out that the gallery has witnessed an array of international exhibitions from major museums during the few short years of its infancy.

The National Gallery has held an exhibition of French contemporary art and the works of prominent artists like Henry Moore, plus the works of artists from the Arab and Islamic World.

The Jordanian public showed special interest in the Turkish exhibition sent by the Turkish government to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Therefore, it is only appropriate that the National Gallery's first exhibition abroad of a selection from its permanent collection of Jordanian art, takes place in Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish government.



Suhail Bisharat

### Wide acquaintance

The selection of paintings and ceramics chosen to represent Jordan at the exhibition makes no claim to being a comprehensive and exhaustive presentation of the visual arts in Jordan. However, they have been chosen to give Turkish viewers as wide a possible acquaintance Jordanian artists and a sense of the way they view their immediate environment and transform it into visual art, Mr. Bisharat stressed.

All these forms of expression, Mr. Bisharat added, are of recent vintage in Jordan.

Before 1948 Jordan was a small, pastoral country, proud of its unspoiled culture and content with its tribal structure.

Jordanian artistic expression was confined to rugs, tents, jewellery, embroidery and pottery. There was no place for the easel, the brush, and the stone and chisel in the life of the bedouins.

Tried and tested

In barely a generation, the country has been transformed, opening outwards to the Arab World and the west, while building an expansive urban culture where the whole array of international art forms whether they be sculpture, ceramics, mosaics or painting are being tried and tested.

exhibition, which was exhibited in the Ankara State Museum and in the Istanbul Gallery, included works of Jordanian artists from an array of schools of art.

The exhibition, which was on show for one month in Ankara and one month in Istanbul, was admired by the Turkish public and art lovers, and was widely covered in the media.

Cemil Eren, one of the leading contemporary artists in Turkey, who wrote about the wide press and television coverage, remarked on the sophisticated polish of presentation of the Jordanian exhibition, the refinement of its message, and the unexpected quality.

vitality and cultural affinity of the works of art.

### Youth and vigour

The selection of 32 Jordanian artists, one of them a sculptor, one a ceramist and the rest painters, made two major impressions on the Turkish audience. One is youth. The other is vigour.

All the artists in this exhibition, too numerous to mention by name, and those in Jordan not represented at this exhibition are clearly striving towards a major artistic expression — not only for Jordan but for the Islamic World. Cemil Eren said writing about the

The Jordan National Gallery is busy acquiring a new section in the gallery so as to cope with the growth of its collections which have reached over 400 works of art.

The new section on the second floor of the gallery at Al-Muntazah Circle in Jabal Weibdeh will allow the exhibiting of the gallery's permanent collection, as well as having private exhibitions at the same time.

The National Gallery will concentrate in the coming season on giving art lectures, holding group discussions and showing films for art lovers in Amman.

## PCC manages to define priorities

(Continued from page 1)

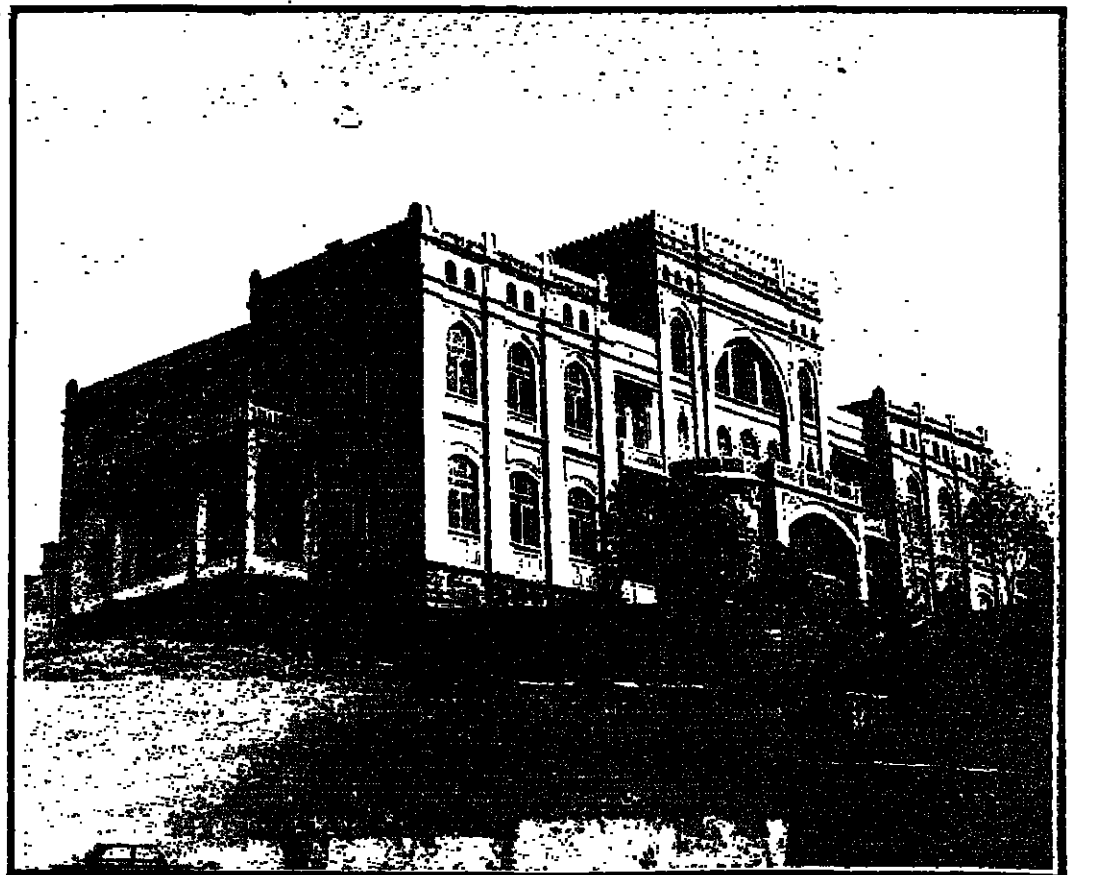
positions that exist among the Palestinians concerning Syria were again reflected in the council. The first argument stressed that Syria is still stuck to its declared "anti-imperialist" position and therefore loopholes in PLO-Syria relations should be patched. The second argument said that Syria is going ahead in its American-backed plan to contain and even eliminate the PLO.

The emerging formula concerning relations with Syria was the following: "We extend our hands to Syria and in building strong relations with Syria if Syria wants to confront the Israeli-American plans." Perhaps this position was best expressed by Mr. Habash when he said, "We have to consider Syria a real obstacle in the face of imperialist plans but Syria has to render real support

for the PLO, based on Palestine National Council (PNC) resolutions and the independence of the Palestinian decision."

The formation of an 18-member delegation, the majority of which are drawn from Jordan, to assist the six-man PLO committee to consolidate relations with Syria and to resolve the crises within Fateh came as a serious step to implement the recommendations of the council. The delegation held several meetings here after the PCC meetings ended and stressed that the main objectives should be maintaining a ceasefire in the Bekaa and "to clear the atmosphere" between the PLO and Syria and the two conflicting Fateh groups for a future reconciliation. The delegation stressed the importance of reform in Fateh as a step toward resolving the crises.

The Central Committee of Fateh informed the delegation of its readiness to cooperate with it fully. Two members of the delegation told the committee that the Fateh leadership is serious about the reforms to facilitate the mission of the delegation which will probably start Thursday. The delegation will keep in touch with three members of the Central Committee who reside in Syria, Farouk Kadoumi, Hail Hamid, Mohammad Ghneim and the PLO forces deputy commander, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), in Tripoli if necessary. The atmosphere here reflected "reserved optimism" about the future of PLO-Syrian relations and a near end to the crises in Fateh but as members of the council asserted, "the council has put all its weight to start the way towards putting an end to the present crises."



The Ankara State Museum which housed the exhibition of contemporary Jordanian art for one month during its successful showing in Turkey



**Jordan Times**

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
 Jordan Times advertising department.

## Need for Arab unity

THE Palestine Central Council (PCC) has ended its three-day meetings in Tunis on rather a happy note: the legitimate PLO leadership is to be preserved; independent Palestinian decision-making is to be protected; reforms of institutions are to be made, on the basis of dialogue and democracy; and an end to feuding and fighting among opposed factions in Fatah and other resistance groups is to be sought. In all, the outcome of the top-level Palestinian talks can be measured with a considerable deal of success.

The unity of PLO has always been, and will always remain, the main ingredient of any Palestinian success, and we are both confident and happy that the PCC has managed to reaffirm this unity. But, unity achieved, what is the next step for the Palestinian people, in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the demise of the Reagan proposals for Middle East peace?

By completely rejecting the Reagan proposals, and merely expressing sorrow at Arafat's expulsion from Damascus, the Palestinian leaders meeting in Tunis had no doubt also wanted a reconciliation with Syria. To this end, a new mediation committee has been formed and almost all PLO leaders have agreed to stop public criticism of the Syrian regime. And it seems logical therefore that restoring normal Syrian-Palestinian ties would be the PLO's next step. But, and the Palestinians themselves have to ask this question too, what if this new mediation effort at Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation will also fail? Where do we all go from here?

Clearly, there are no ready answers, for these questions are difficult indeed. Look, if you will, at the present Middle East situation as a whole.

Syria, even if it is not thinking of controlling the PLO, is not in a hurry, to say the least, to reach a comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian problem. The maximum the United States hopes for, at the present stage, is an agreement on Lebanon. The Soviet Union can only wait for Syria's next move. Israel continues its Judaisation programme of the occupied territories and its play for time. And the rest of the world, the Arabs included, is comatose on the question of an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In all these cases, the Palestinians have to suffer, with no end in sight for their suffering. So, what do they do next?

There is the Arab Fez plan, and there is hopelessness and despair and nothing in between for the Palestinians to achieve their rights, it seems. For the first solution, you need Arab unity — and a lot of it for that matter. All that is needed for the second option, however, is for the present drift to continue.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Europe's real decision

WE HEAR rumours here and there about a new European role for solving the Middle East question. Observers of the situation in our region are quite aware of Europe's attitude to date. European nations have been forced to act as onlookers without lifting a finger in order to settle the region's problems although they have had several opportunities to act constructively. The European's have shifted the whole task on to the United States which has failed to settle any of the persisting problems. Neither the Camp David agreement nor the Israeli-Lebanese agreement have been implemented nor were they sufficiently feasible to bring about a settlement in Lebanon or in Palestine. Washington has failed so far to bring about peace and stability in the Middle East and yet its leaders have excluded any role for the European nations or the Soviet Union.

Now we hear about attempts by European nations to try their hand in the affair but on the condition that their role should not anger the American administration. Once again we see Europe making the same mistake by believing that the Arab World will continue to be weak and as disunited as ever. Europe must realise that the current state of affairs cannot exist indefinitely and that its trading and other interests will force its members to re-examine their policies towards the Arab region.

### Al Dustour: Iraq's unchanged policy

THE LATEST military operations along the Iraq-Iran border bear very important indications following three years of fighting. After declaring its desire for peace and pulling out its forces from Iranian territory, Iraq was forced in the past week to send its forces back across the border with the intention of proving to the world and to the Iranian rulers its ability and power to assume the initiative in the war. Iraq resorted to this tactic after repeated Iranian attempts to invade Iraqi territory in a desperate attempt to win the war. Iraq has made it clear that it seeks peace, but at the same time it is ready to defend its soil and carry the battle into Iranian territory whenever necessary.

The latest move does not change Iraq's declared policies and international commitments, but rather proves beyond doubt that its calls for peace with Iran emanate from a position of strength and not weakness. The Iraqi army has proved again and again its morale and military skill in battle and has gained much experience in combat that has enabled it to repulse repeated Iranian attacks and to launch offensives that have dealt a heavy blow to the enemy.

### Sawt Al Shaab: One final effort

THE RE-CROSSING of Iraqi troops into Iranian territory after they had voluntarily pulled out more than a year ago came to abort any lingering ideas in the heads of the Iranian rulers of invading Iraq and winning the war. Despite their humiliating defeats in the past, the Iranians are still desperately trying to launch raids inside Iraqi populated areas at Basra, Mandali and other points along the international border. The Iranians have also turned down all mediation efforts to end the fighting and settle the dispute by peaceful means. For the Iraqis everything is clear. They want to defend their soil and wish to sit at the negotiating table to reach a peaceful settlement that would put an end to the fighting. Their latest move into Iranian territory was to stop Iranian raids inside Iraq, to prove to the Iranian regime that the Iraqi armed forces are quite willing and capable of shifting the battleground to Iran and to stem Iran's stubbornness and intransigence.

# Bathrooms are not frivolous

By Rami G. Khouri

Last week, the Arabic-language press in Amman carried an advertisement for the sale of a very large house in one of the new high income areas of the city. The house was described in the half-page advertisement as consisting of 1,350 square metres of built-up space on a piece of land measuring 1,700 square metres, with four salons, six bedrooms, four kitchens, nine bathrooms, a swimming pool, and a sauna.

Quite a house, you might think, and how right you would be. What really caught my attention in the advertisement was not the large size of the house, because there are some very big and very wealthy families in Amman who could make use of every one of 1,350 square metres of built-up space. What stopped me in my tracks was the news of the nine

bathrooms. My gosh, I thought to myself, imagine living in a house with nine bathrooms! What would you do with nine bathrooms in the same house?

This is not an easy question, nor is it a frivolous one, because we are living in a society which not only sanctions houses with nine bathrooms, but in many cases probably wishes to emulate them. So, I ask again, what does one do in a house with nine bathrooms? I have been thinking about the matter all week, and have come up with a few ideas which I would like to share with those of you who, like myself, are intrigued that we have entered the era of the nine-bathroom house.

For starters, one could spend a lot of time just counting one's bathrooms. Five or six bathrooms would not lend themselves to such an exercise, but when you have nine you should

probably spend about half an hour a day counting them to make sure they are all still there, all nine of them.

Then you could spend much time cleaning them, because nine bathrooms would generate considerable use, or, if not used frequently, considerable dust that would also have to be cleaned. You would probably need a housecleaning staff of at least four people to maintain such a large house and so many bathrooms, and perhaps you would have to install at least two more bathrooms just for the people hired to keep the original nine bathrooms clean. It could be quite an uncontrollable monster.

And then, of course, you could actually use the bathrooms. You would need an amazingly large family and a most feverish and sustained

pace of gastro-intestinal activity to keep nine bathrooms busy all the time. Perhaps this is a home of whose four kitchens three are concentrating on the preparation of hot and spicy bean dishes, thereby necessitating the availability of many bathrooms, strategically located in positions throughout the house in such a manner that a suddenly stricken regular bean dish eater would never have to travel more than 25 metres in an emergency to reach a bathroom? Perhaps.

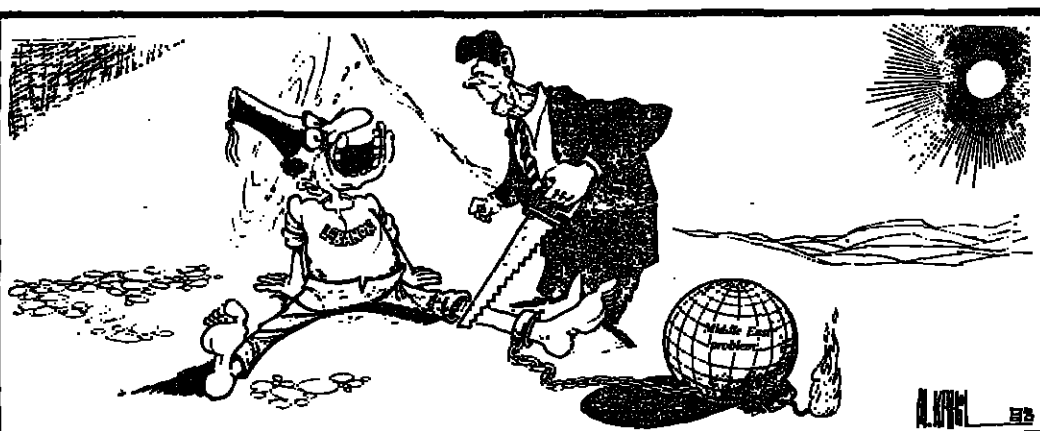
You could spend much time calculating how much the import of the bathrooms fixtures (they are all imported from a prestigious West European manufacturer of bathrooms) have contributed to the total trade and balance of payments deficit of Jordan last year. Not many people can boast the ability to equate their bathrooms

with the national trade deficit.

These are just some thoughts that have come to my mind after thinking about this amazing subject for the past week. Of course, I do not wish to impose any value judgements on the builders and/or owners of houses with nine bathrooms. This is a free country with a free enterprise economic system, and it is one of the constitutional rights of all people in the land to build as many bathrooms in their homes as they please. For the record, I should state that in my apartment, there are 2.5 bathrooms, which is about the national average for three-bedroom apartments built in the post-1974 period. I also have one kitchen. So perhaps it is not such a surprise that a house with four kitchens would require nine bathrooms, thereby roughly maintaining the

ratio of 2.5 bathrooms per kitchen.

I do not have any startling or daring conclusions to make about this matter, but, simply stated, I thought it would be interesting to raise this point in public to see if other people had any other thoughts about nine-bathroom houses. This newspaper would be pleased to publish any comments that readers may have. Please address them to the Bathroom Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. If we may start a weekly Bathroom Page, or, at the very least, a Bathroom Column. This is all part of our effort to be a newspaper that reflects important changes and trends in Jordanian society, and a nine-bathroom house, in my view, is a significant turning point in our modern history.



## Shall tribal rivalry turn Nigerian electoral balance?

By John Chiahemen  
 Reuters

LAGOS — Every other night during commercial breaks on Nigerian television's network news, presidential candidate Tunji Braithwaite pops up to plead for votes in Saturday's election, promising a "complete change for a better life."

Mr. Braithwaite's Nigeria Advance Party (NAP) has also captured public attention with a pledge to rid Nigeria of mosquitoes and cockroaches. But neither he nor it has a realistic chance of winning the presidential, national and state elections this month and in September.

"Braithwaite is NAP and NAP is Braithwaite — the party has no base, not even a single constituency it can claim as a stronghold," said one political analyst.

He added that Mr. Braithwaite's dominance over NAP, the youngest of Nigeria's six political parties, was typical of a political scene where manifestoes count for less than power.

With at least 60 per cent of the electorate illiterate, party platforms and ideological issues have taken the back seat to strong personalities and ethnic and regional sentiments.

The major parties are divided less by ideology than by their approaches to achieving a Nigerian welfare state.

Free education has been the foremost single issue in Nigerian politics since the ban on political activities was lifted in 1978 after more than a decade of military rule.

The main opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) is also committed to full employment, free health care and integrated rural development while the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) promises self-sufficiency in

food and housing for all.

The People's Redemption Party (PRP), with strongholds in the northern states of Kaduna and Kano, is campaigning on a leftist-inclined manifesto that resembles a call for a social revolution.

With the exception of the NPN, which is dominated by the Hausa-Fulani people of the north but also supported by minority tribes to six states, all the parties owe their support to the strong influence of their leaders.

The UPN is led by its 74-year-old presidential candidate Obafemi Awolowo, who narrowly lost the presidency to Shehu Shagari of the NPN in the last elections.

His base is among the Yoruba people of the west, whom he has led in a 30-year political career that included a jail term in 1963 for treasonable felony.

Mr. Awolowo is the only candidate who has indicated he will pull Nigeria out of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) as a way of boosting oil earnings. Analysts say, however, that they would expect Nigeria to be a tougher member of OPEC under an Awolowo presidency rather than a non-member.

The other major opposition party, the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), draws its main support from the majority Christian Ibo tribe of the east whose party leader and presidential candidate is Nnamdi Azikiwe.

Political analysts say Mr. Azikiwe, approaching his 79th birthday, is in the presidential race because of pressure from the governors of the three NPP-controlled states who need his personal appeal among the Ibos to guarantee their re-election.

The NPN and the UPN are also seeking a share of the solid Ibo vote, with the NPN counting on the appeal of former rebel leader

Emeka Ojukwu, who joined the party last January, a few months after he returned home from a long exile.

Mr. Ojukwu led his fellow Ibos into secession and a 30-month civil war and the NPN is hoping his popularity is still such that it will bring in substantial Ibo votes to the party.

Mr. Awolowo and Mr. Azikiwe have been attempting to forge a common front against the NPN in the presidential elections but the alliance has virtually been killed by the dilemma of which of the two septuagenarian candidates would give way to the other.

The PRP suffered a major setback with the death this year of its leader and ideologue Aminu Kano, and the two states of Kano and Kaduna it won in the last elections are expected to be shared between the NPP and the NPN.

Incumbent President Shehu Shagari, who is seeking a final second term, has no claims to the cult followings of Nigeria's first post-independence President Azikiwe, veteran politician Awo and Aminu Kano.

But he was widely accepted in 1979 and is favoured to win again this year because his moderate personality is seen as a symbol of unity and stability.

Although he is a member of the northern Muslim Hausa-Fulani, Mr. Shagari is trusted by many minority tribes who cannot win power on their own but have been given a share of it as reward for their support for his NPN in the last elections.

His chances this week have been strengthened by the death of Aminu Kano, who along with Waziri Ibrahim of the virtually dismembered Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP), split Mr. Shagari's northern vote in the last elections.



## Shultz's first year: Some successes, some silences

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — George Shultz has just completed his first year as secretary of state. He had been in Washington before as secretary of labour (1969-70), director of management and budget (1971-72), secretary of the Treasury and assistant to the president (1972-74). At age 62, he has obviously learned something about the wayward ways of officials and reporters, and he knows how to talk about his job without saying too much.

When he was young Mr. Shultz was a blocking back on the Princeton University football team. He didn't call the signals but he helped lead the interference. That is still what he is doing, blocking and tackling the opposition at home and abroad.

On his first anniversary at State he made clear what he would not talk about: relations with the White House, the Pentagon or other departments with regard to the formulation and implementation of foreign policy.

Mr. Shultz is for a balance of military power, but also for a balance of economic power. And he is for talking frankly with everybody, except maybe the press.

The Reagan administration is in touch with Moscow at many levels, he said, and occasionally has made progress — not much but some. The two sides avoided making things worse than they already were in Beirut. They agreed on a five-year grain deal despite their differences on arms control, Poland, Central America, Afghanistan and other issues.

Mr. Shultz talked a good deal about these tangles with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, he said, and recently they graded themselves on the results and agreed that it came out about C-plus. The secretary was not happy about the nuclear arms negotiations at Geneva. He observed that the Russians are continuing to

deploy their SS-20 missiles as fast as they can. We would like to have them stop deploying these missiles, he said, but what they threaten to do, if the United States counters by putting Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, is what they are already doing.

He was asked about a Reagan-Andropov meeting to talk things over. He replied that it would be potentially useful if something substantial came out of it.

Mr. Andropov is a strong, self-confident leader, he said. Chancellor Kohl of West Germany, the secretary said, felt that reports of Mr. Andropov's ill health had been overplayed in the press. No doubt Mr. Andropov had some infirmities, but they were under control and his intellectual capacity and command of the facts were impressive.

Even so, Mr. Shultz felt that a mere get-acquainted meeting would not be helpful. It would be the biggest story in years, and if nothing came out of it, it would lead to a sense of official futility and public despair.

Incidentally, although this was not discussed in our talk, there is some anxiety among Mr. Reagan's advisers about an Andropov meeting. They can see some advantage if it took place next year during the election campaign, but they are afraid that unless everything is carefully arranged ahead of time, Mr. Reagan would not master the details and would be no match for Mr. Andropov in hard negotiations.

On China, the secretary felt the atmosphere between Washington and Beijing was much better than a year ago. There were obvious problems over Taiwan, and America wasn't going to walk away from the Taiwanese, but its agreement with Peking did not forbid the sale of arms to Taiwan, and on the whole he thought the pro-

blems were manageable and U.S. trade with China would increase.

He said he felt that Asia was becoming more and more important to the future of world affairs and that Japan's position was now central and its perception of its role in the world was now remarkably different.

He recalled that when he was in government in the '70s, the Japanese came to international conferences in a more passive role. Now they feel they have to take more responsibility for what is going on in the world. They talk a lot; they have interesting and important things to say, and they argue. It was, he stressed, a very healthy development.

The secretary did not say much about the tangles in the Middle East. We're just sticking in there, he said.

That is the way Mr. Shultz is. He just sticks in there, not expecting much of thinking. Like Mr. Reagan, that he has an ideological and theatrical answer to all America's worries.

He has always known when to come into this capital, and after a short but critical period of service he has known when to go away. He was at the departments of labour and treasury for about two years and he is not likely to stay at State much longer than that.

Meanwhile, he thinks his first year at State is no big deal. He will be meeting next month with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who has held that job during the terms of seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state. Mr. Shultz has no such ambition.

He has been not only a blocking back but a relief pitcher for Mr. Reagan, and he must be tired of running interference for him and getting him out of trouble.

— The New York Times

## Armenians advocate their cause

By David Tonge

LONDON — A Turkish diplomat shot dead in Brussels, six people killed by a bomb explosion at Orly Airport, Paris, and an unexploded bomb similar to the Orly device found in a crowded part of Central London — these three incidents in the same week of July were only part of the 150 bomb and gun attacks which Armenian extremists have perpetrated in the past decade. Their trail of violence stretches through 16 countries — from the U.S. through Europe to Australia. It has long represented one of the world's most severe terrorist problems. Two factors appear responsible for the recent upsurge in activity.

The first is the trial in London of two Armenians accused of planning to kill the Turkish ambassador to Britain. The second is the second Armenian World Congress which began in Lausanne on July 20.

ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which has claimed responsibility for most of the recent incidents, is believed to have hope to intimidate the British courts: one of those accused has admitted full membership of ASALA. At the same time it seemed to wish to bring maximum pressure on the Congress to espouse ASALA's demands for the Armenians' right to set up their own state in which is now the Republic of Turkey.

ASALA is one of the two main terrorist organisations to have emerged since an isolated and dis-

turbed Los Angeles Armenian shot dead two Turkish diplomats in 1973. The other active body has been the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, generally thought to have the backing of some wealthy U.S. Armenians. Both had their headquarters among the Armenian community of Beirut until the Israeli invasion of 1982 drove their leaderships abroad.

Their 10-year campaign has made a public issue of what for two generations has been an absolute taboo in Turkey — the question of what happened to the Armenians in the dying days of the Ottoman Empire. The campaign has also begun to colour Turkey's international relations, in particular hitting trade with France, which the Turks consider to have been lax in dealing with Armenian extremists.

To most Armenians it is an article of faith that between 0.6 million and 1.5 million of their number died in a "systematic genocide" in particular when Talat Pasha, one of the leading young Turks, ordered the deportation of Armenians from Eastern Turkey through the Der El Zor deserts to Syria in 1915.

Many normally moderate Armenians have become incensed at the persistent refusal of all Turkish governments since the Ottomans to admit that any massacres occurred. However, recently the Turkish state has begun to shift its position.

Mr. Kamuran Gurun, the last

secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, who has researched the issue, has recently said that in his view the death toll of Armenians in this period from fighting, assassination, sickness and typhus was 300,000 out of an Armenian population of 1.3 million.

The Turks insist that this figure must be seen in the context of the conditions of the First World War when two million Turks died and when Armenians sided with the fellow-Christian armies in Anatolia.

The Turks' aim is to try to meet their adversaries' historical arguments head on. Turkish embassies have been poring through historical archives and scanning school books for "one-sided repetition of discredited grievances" as Mr. Sukru Elekdog, the Turkish ambassador to Washington, has described the claims of his country's critics.

So far it has only been the extremists who have confronted the Turks over the past, but many Turkish diplomats fear the challenge they could face from a group more representative of the 3 million Armenians of the diaspora.

They know that arguments over history could quickly move to calls for a homeland for the Armenians and to demands for reparations. It is a road which worries them almost as much as the threat of terrorism they now have to face as part of their daily reality.

— Financial Times news feature

هكذا في الأصل



# China seeks to control increasing bicycle traffic

By Chen Gengao

BEIJING — At a bicycle race in the Beijing suburbs some months ago, the mounted athletes competed hotly while spectators shouted, applauded and laughed. It was a race like any other except for one thing — the cyclists were contending not in speed but in slowness, and the winner was the last to cross the finish line.

The contest took place at the Peking Steel Works, whose 8,000

workers own more than 6,000 bicycles.

"The competition was part of our routine education programme for safe cycling," said Liu Lianchi of the plant's safety office. "We want to encourage slowness and an improvement in cycling skill in order to minimise accidents."

The control of bicycle traffic is becoming increasingly necessary in China, where the number of two-wheelers has hit the 100 million mark, and especially so in the

capital of Peking, where, according to Shi Jinghua, chief of the traffic administration's safety office, the approximately 9 million residents now own almost four million bicycles.

Such astronomical numbers add up to a monumental headache for traffic officers. "About 70 per cent of traffic accidents involve at least one cyclist," Shi said. At one of Peking's busiest intersections, police have counted 25,000 cyclists an hour riding by at peak per-

iods.

"We can't limit the use of bicycles," said Shi. "For one thing, about two million Peking residents cycle to their jobs every day, which greatly alleviates the strain on the city's public transportation system. For another, people like the freedom and convenience that cycling gives them."

Since there are no private cars in China, nearly all intra-city travel is done either by bus or bicycle.

City planners are working to accommodate the swelling number of bicycles. More than a dozen thoroughfares now have bicycle lanes from 6 to more than 10 meters wide, separated from car lanes by islands planted with flowers and trees or by steel-rod barriers. This, according to Qian Lianhe of the city planning bureau, has the double advantage of better protection for cyclists and preventing the intrusion of reckless cyclists into the automobile lanes.

The city's dozen new flyovers all have bicycle lanes which, to spare cyclists the strain of upward slopes, lie on a separate level between the upper and lower automobile roadways.

"We now allow for bicycle lanes for every new road we plan," Qian said.

In new residential areas with high-rise apartment buildings, bicycle sheds are built as a matter of course. A cyclist pays about 0.6 yuan (50.3 cents) a month for parking privileges. The sheds are usually kept by elderly people or retirees.

In the commercial centre of the city, parking lots overseen by full-time attendants charge two Chi-

nese cents for every bicycle, for any number of hours' parking. Parked bicycles do, however, sometimes totally block sidewalks in the more narrow streets. "We plan to pull down some old houses in the most congested areas to make more room for parking lots, although we are sure to meet with much resistance," Qian said.

The city also needs intensified traffic safety education, according to Shi.

Currently, a network composed of traffic officers, neighbourhood committee members and the leaders of work units methodically publicises traffic regulations, organises regular bicycle checks, and appraises the safety performance of the units within the system.

In recent years, the city's traffic administration has also strengthened "street propaganda." Officers have set up 38 "propaganda stations" at busy intersections, each one exhibiting a set of grisly photos of traffic accidents, which invariably attracts large crowds of viewers.

"Even the reckless are scared into better behaviour in the street," said Zhu Huiming, a traffic officer at the city's Xidan intersection.

Another necessity for a cyclist — repair service — is widely available within the city as a result of a new policy of permitting self-employed workers in the service trades. In addition to fully equipped repair shops, there are now stalls set up by retired workers or formerly unemployed youth at many street corners to do simple

work such as mending punctures or replacing bolts.

To reduce rush-hour traffic, the municipal government has made arrangements to stagger work hours in major factories. Its overall plan for the development of the city before the year 2000 pledges to make it possible for more people to live near their work places, with a view partly to reducing the volume of cycle traffic.

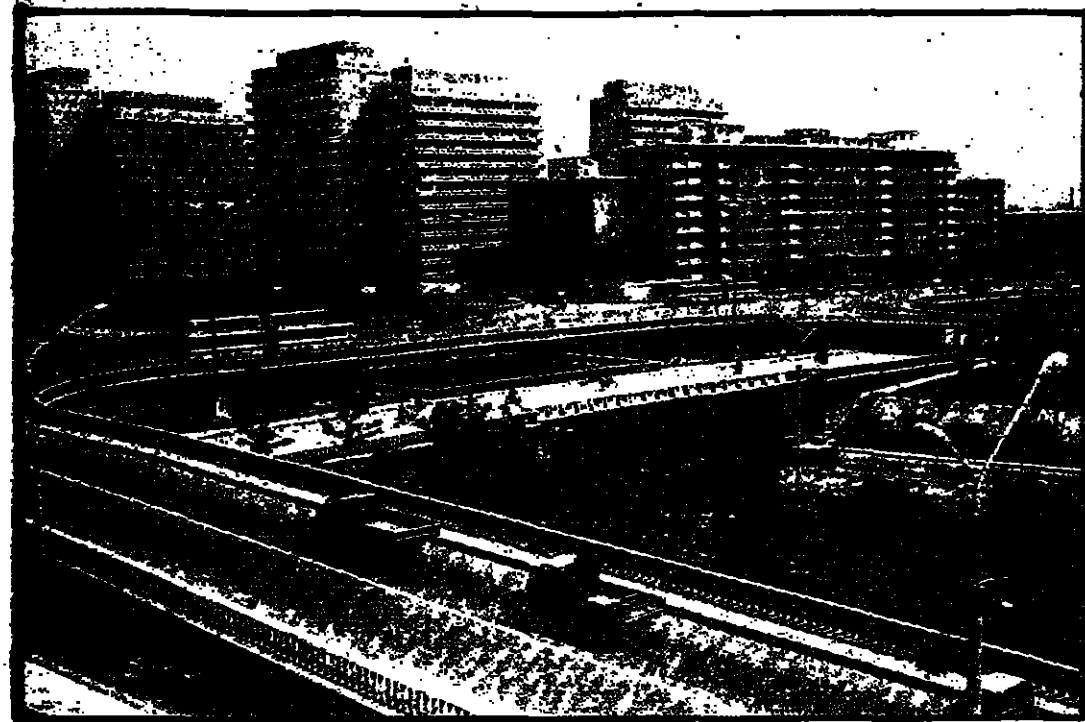
"But the ultimate solution," Qian said, "will be the expansion of the public transportation system to attract long-distance cyclists to bus travel. Cycling is rational when the distance is less than four kilometers, because it is faster than a bus trip and physically pleasant. But when the distance exceeds that, it takes progressively longer than a bus ride and taxes the cyclist's energy."

The seemingly insatiable consumer demand for bicycles has boosted the bicycle industry into one of the most flourishing ones in China. Last year, China produced 24.2 million bicycles, 6.66 million more than in the year before.

A greater variety of bicycles are being produced, as well. In addition to the standard vehicle with 28-inch wheels, produced since the early 1950s, there are "light roadsters" with diameters ranging from 22 to 26 inches, children's bicycles with even smaller wheels, models with heavier frames and sturdier tires designed to carry heavy goods, and others made of light alloy steel for sport racing.



China feature Separate lanes for cars and cyclists



Cyclists do not have to climb when passing a flyover

## Eastern Indian state's health programme proving successful

By Rami Chhabra

Most of the inhabitants of the Indian state of Orissa are poor and uneducated. Yet a programme of primary health care is providing remarkably successful, and family planning is becoming popular.

NEW DELHI — Orissa is one of India's poorest states. It is also becoming an important destination for policy makers who travel here to learn why Orissa emerged from the last census with a lower net increase in population in the 1970s than in the 1960s.

This achievement is common to just three Indian states and is most notable in Orissa where it defies the conventional wisdom on birth-rate decline. More than a quarter of all couples of reproductive age have used a modern method of contraception yet illiteracy rates are high and almost 70 per cent of the population lives in poverty.

Renuamma is one woman who recently agreed to be sterilised. She lives in the fishing village of Chandrabhaga where until last year no one had used modern contraception. Then the district suffered severe flooding and a primary health centre brought help to the village with inoculations and the disinfection of water sources.

The health staff established such a good rapport that soon one pregnant woman was agreeing to be helped by an auxiliary nurse midwife and to be sterilised. Her report of the operation encouraged Renuamma and four

other women to follow suit.

Kallash Behari Verma, Orissa's top health administrator, says: "Some fantastic work was done by medical teams and since the worst affected areas were part of the Area Development Programme the equipment and staff were available."

The programme is a Rs 390 million (\$39 million) project which seeks to improve health services in five districts which account for just under half of Orissa's 26 million population. The money comes from state, central government and overseas aid sources.

It aims to establish trained personnel as links between villagers and district hospitals and to ensure there is one trained village health guide, and one trained midwife (dai) for every 1,000 people, backed by male and female paramedical workers at the sub-centre which covers 5,000 people. It also aims to establish six sub-centres connected to a primary health centre with three doctors and two lady health visitors; and to provide one in four of these centres with facilities for surgery and a gynaecologist and paediatrician.

As important as these tangible assets is the spirit of the project which emphasises the importance of reaching the vulnerable mem-

bers of society.

Part of its purpose is therefore to increase the use of contraception and to increase immunisation as well as pre-natal and post-natal care for mothers and children. Helping the community to care for itself is another crucial aspect of the scheme.

The necessary changes in attitude are just beginning and there is commitment at all levels. The small breakthrough in family planning at Chandrabhaga came about thanks to the confidence individual contact generated.

A doctor visiting the village performed Renuamma's sterilisation but the subsequent care was given by the paramedics who delivered a daily shot of antibiotic for five days. This practice is what keeps post-operative complications to a minimum.

A shop Konarak in Puri district gives further cause for optimism. Rural dispensaries are manned by a single junior doctor who is meant to serve only outpatient needs. However health officials have informally arranged for three beds in the two-room building and young Dr. Das has taken on the extra responsibilities willingly. In some states doctors would refuse to work in such circumstances, preferring to safeguard their reputations. Orissa is obviously different and this helps to create a new atmosphere.

To give them a better understanding of their community's needs the programme has made changes in the training of nurses

and paramedics. One is to attach them to primary health centres for field training instead of to a hospital.

At Bankoisa sterilisation camp takes place in a school. Fifty women who have had the operation lie on the floor while the surgeon works over the schoolables scrubbed with antiseptic solution. Outside music blares and village dignitaries sit on chairs, their presence a reassurance to relatives.

Kishore Panda is one health guide trained by Banko Primary Health Centre. He proudly produces a boy whose headscarf he has treated. In his bag of medicine is a diary of his work. It shows he has arranged 47 vasectomies and 19 tubectomies. He is deeply motivated and the doctors at the centre confirm this. "If all of them were like Kishore Panda the doctor's work would be halved."

But even Kishore Panda questions his function. "We have behaved responsibly by limiting our families but the promised change in our lives has not happened. What about me? I have done this work as well as I could and there is a reward in seeing others benefit. But life is hard. I have to struggle to survive. Should not the health centre give men a full-time job now I have proved I can do it?" Kishore Panda is not the only one to raise these questions. At every centre the dais who have been trained are clamouring for equality with the community workers. These are issues which must

be resolved if the project is to build on the community's own efforts.

For now community involvement is uncomplicated. At the eye-surgery camp in a school in Kontilo, students look after more than 40 patients they have helped to transport here for cataract operations.

Two doctors have travelled over 100 kilometres for this camp and one will stay until the bandages are removed. "I can manage alone only because of these volunteers", he says.

An eye camp such as this ends with a procession of people begging to be examined and operated on. They can be examined but the quota of sterilised bandages and instruments is soon exhausted so the operations will have to wait.

— People news features



Community health volunteer Kishore Panda visiting children in an Orissan village (photo David Beatty).

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## SPORTS

## Lewis confirms he is world's fastest man

HELSINKI (R) — American Carl Lewis triumphantly confirmed his status as the world's leading sprinter Monday night when he demolished a top-class field in the men's 100 metres final at the first World Athletics Championships here.

Lewis flashed across the finishing line in 10.07 seconds to lead an American clean sweep of the medals. World record holder Calvin Smith was second in 10.21, while Emmitt King clocked 10.24 to take the bronze.

But Lewis' compatriot Evelyn Ashford suffered a savage misfortune in the women's 100 metres final when she pulled up halfway through the race, hoping a few paces, and crashed to the track clutching her right thigh.

Ashford's sudden exit left the way clear for her great rival Marlies Goehr of East Germany to take the title in 10.97 seconds, with compatriot Marita Koch finishing second in 11.02. American Diane Williams was third 11.06.

Ashford's fall left the debate over who is the world's fastest woman still unresolved.

While the 26-year-old American snatched the world record from Goehr at altitude, she was well beaten by the East German when the pair last met before the World Championships.

But Ashford was equally dominant in Sunday's second-round heats, beating the 25-year-old Goehr easily down.

The extreme tension the competitors were feeling before Monday night's first World Championship sprint final was evident when Canada's Angela Bailey broke before the gun.

Both Ashford and Goehr got away well from the blocks at the restart after the field took some time to settle down. Then 40 metres from the line Ashford leapt upright and slumped to the track before being carried off on a stretcher.

Tony Daly, physician to the American team, said later Ashford had torn a hamstring muscle high in her right leg.

"This was an old injury," Daly said. "She felt it a little yesterday in the second round. She was aware of it but wanted to try it anyway."

Ashford, who is expected to be out for between eight and 10

weeks, fought back the obvious disappointment and promised: "I will be back next year — I have a few scores to settle."

The men's final launched 22-year-old Lewis on his way towards winning triple gold at the championships.

The 22-year-old American, who plans to run in the 4x100 metres relay and compete in the long jump, exploded from the blocks and devoured the ground with his phenomenal stride to ease clear of the field.

Lewis raced through the finish with a grin of triumph and an exultant wave to the crowd, who stood to acclaim the champion as he jogged a lap of honour.

It was the first time a nation has won all three medals in one track event in a major championship since the Americans themselves did it at the Mexico Olympics 15 years ago.

The closest man to the American was Britain's Olympic Champion Allan Wells, who clocked 10.27 seconds for a creditable fourth place after a season frustrated by nagging injuries.

"I am very happy," a jubilant Lewis told reporters. "I believed in three medals for the U.S. because we are the best in the world. I am not pleased with my time but it

was the best I could do at the Helsinki stadium."

The third final to be decided Monday was the men's triple jump where Poland's Zdzislaw Hoffman conclusively outjumped exuberant American Willie Banks to take the gold medal.

Hoffman leapt 17.18 metres on his fourth attempt to equal bank's third-round best and improved it to 17.35 with his fifth effort, which was enough to win the competition.

But he stretched his margin of triumph with a final jump of 17.42.

Nigeria's Ajayi Agbaku reserved his best for his final leap and edged out American Mike Conley to take the bronze medal with a 17.18 metres jump.

U.S. world record-holder Ed Moses reeled off his 82nd consecutive win to take his 400 metres semifinal in a swift 48.11 with plenty to spare.

The 27-year-old 1976 Olympic Champion said here before the championships he expected the competition to be tough.

But he looks a class ahead of his closest rivals — fellow Americans Andre Phillips and Dave Lee and West German European Champion Harald Schmid.

## Camacho wins world junior WBC crown

SAN JUAN (R) — Hector Camacho of Puerto Rico knocked down Rafael Limon of Mexico three times Sunday night to win the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) junior lightweight championship when the referee stopped the bout late in the fifth round.

"Didn't I tell you I was going to knock him out in the fifth round?" an elated Camacho, who goes by the nickname "Macho," boasted to reporters. "I knew I had him from the second round."

Camacho, 21, an undefeated left-hander who has 12 knockouts to his credit, went on the offensive from the opening bell against the flat-footed Limon, 29, who lost his title in December to countryman Bobby Chacon.

The WBC subsequently stripped Chacon of the 130-pound (59 kg) title for refusing to fight Camacho.

Camacho raised his record to 22-0.

The end for Limon, now 47-13-2, came in the fifth round, when he was decked twice. Referee Richard Steele ended the scheduled 12-round bout at 2:52 of the fifth round.

The hard-punching Camacho bruised Limon's right eye in the first two rounds and knocked him off his feet as the bell ended the third round.

Limon survived the fourth round, landing some of his best combinations of the one-sided fight.

He continued to concentrate on the body in the fifth, but Camacho returned the blows, firing a right-left to the stomach that floored Limon.

Moments later, Camacho pummelled Limon against the ropes, and the referee halted the bout soon afterwards.

Camacho earned about \$250,000, while Limon received an estimated \$100,000.

## Liverpool loses on penalties

THE HAGUE (R) — European Champions Hamburg of West Germany won a four-club soccer tournament Sunday night with a 3-2 win over Standard Liege of Belgium.

Milewski and Kaltz gave Hamburg a 2-0 lead at halftime but Standard hit back through Tahamata and Plessers before new signing Schatzschneider scored the winner seven minutes from time.

English Champions Liverpool, three times winners of the European Cup, finished in last place when they were beaten 4-1 on penalties by Feyenoord after

the teams were level 3-3 at the end of 90 minutes.

Johan Cruyff, Vermeulen and Houtman scored for Feyenoord while Mark Lawrenson (2) and Kenny Dalglish replied for Liverpool.

In another four-club tournament in Utrecht, former European Champions Nottingham Forest of England took third place with a 2-0 victory over the Romanian national team, Garry Birtles scoring both goals.

The tournament was won by Lokoren of Belgium who beat Utrecht 6-5 after extra time.

## Connors defeats Mayotte

NEWPORT BEACH, California (R) — Jimmy Connors defeated fellow American Tim Mayotte, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 Sunday to win an exhibition tournament at the Newport Beach Tennis Club.

The final match was worth \$100,000 to Connors while Mayotte came away with \$65,000.

Connors played his characteristic all-court aggressive game against Mayotte, the underdog. Mayotte had hoped to give Connors a run after upsetting French Open Champion Yannick Noah and Czech Ivan Lendl, seeded second in the world, on successive days.

With Connors' efficient serve yielding only three points in five service games, the left-hander needed only to break Mayotte's service in the six game to win the opening set.

Mayotte, 25, took his only lead of the match as he broke back to take a 2-1 advantage. Connors recovered to win the second set after bettering his opponent 3-2 in service breaks.

Two more service breaks in the final set gave Connors his victory.

In a consolation match, Lendl defeated Noah, 6-4, 6-2, to finish in third place and win \$45,000. Noah won \$35,000.

## Arias claims clay court championships

INDIANAPOLIS (R) — Third-seeded Jimmy Arias became the first American in four years to win the U.S. Clay Court Championships by beating Andres Gomez of Ecuador 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 in the final Sunday.

The victory in the gruelling seven-hour match, which lasted nearly two hours, was worth \$51,000 for the 18-year-old Arias who had split his two previous matches against Gomez this summer.

It was primarily a baseline battle between two of the hardest hitters on the pro tour. Gomez, 23,

seemed more aggressive and anxious to rush the net, but he also committed more unforced errors.

But it was Arias who found himself in trouble in the final set.

He doubled-faulted on break point in the fourth game to give Gomez a 3-1 lead. But Arias, spurred on by the partisan crowd of 5,500, took advantage of some careless play by Gomez to win five straight games as he turned the match around.

"The people really helped me when I was getting a little tired in the third set," Arias said.

## India wants only one bumper an over for Pakistan, West Indies tours

BOMBAY (R) — Indian cricket authorities Monday recommended that only one bumper an over should be bowled during visits here this year by the Pakistan and West Indies cricket teams.

The Indian Cricket Board's technical committee also suggested in a report on playing conditions for the two tours that the lbw rule should be liberalised for leg spin bowlers.

The two recommendations seem certain to be opposed by Pakistan and the West Indies as their teams have strong fast bowling line-ups but without India's depth in spinners.

The change to the lbw rule recommends that if the ball pitches outside the leg stump a batsman can be out, as is the case for a ball pitching outside the off stump.

## Jordan qualifies for semifinals

AMMAN (J.T.) — After the fourth day of the Fifth Arab Basketball Championships which was held at the Sports Palace at the Hussein Sport City — four teams qualified for the semifinals — Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunisia and Iraq.

In the three Sunday afternoon matches, Jordan beat Palestine 114/49, Tunisia beat Iraq 67/62 a tension packed game, Saudi Arabia beat Somalia 91/81.

In the women's competition, Iraq beat Jordan 71/59 and Somalia beat Lebanon 63/57.

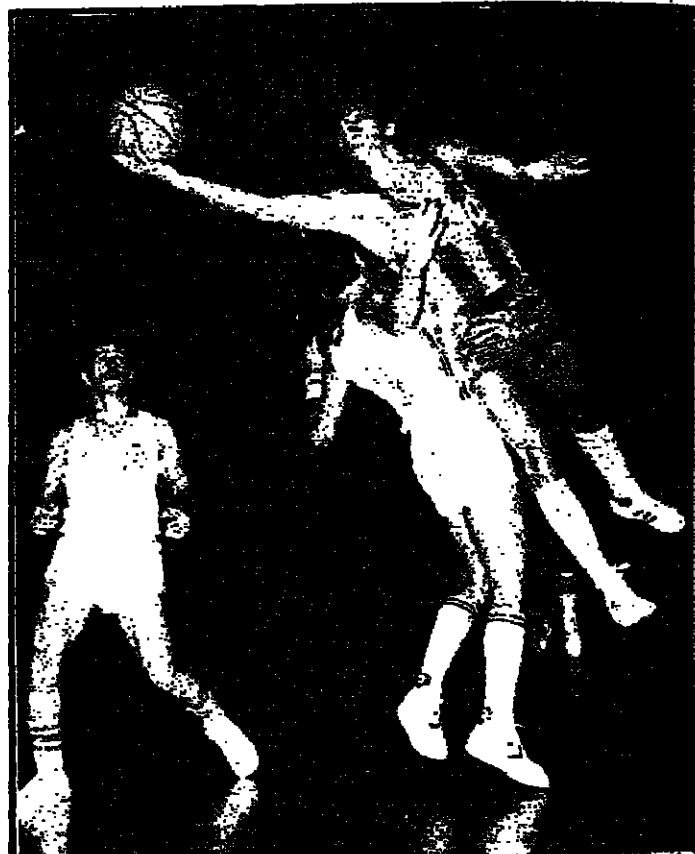
The Libyan team withdrew from its game with UAE 3 seconds before the end of the first half because of the referee's decision to expel one of the Libyan players for misconduct. The result was 44/31 for UAE's.

Tunisia and Iraq qualified in the second group after Tunisia beat Iraq and the withdrawal of the Libyan team in their game with UAE.

In Monday's matches Lebanon beat Palestine 138/63, Jordan beat Saudi Arabia 83/71.

In the women's competition Lebanon beat Jordan 78/71, Iraq beat Somalia 54/50.

The matches will continue at the Sports Palace at the Hussein Sport City.



Emad Al Said intercepting a Saudi ball.

## Arnoux looking to narrow gap after German Grand Prix victory

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (R) — Frenchman Rene Arnoux is looking to narrow the gap in the world motor racing drivers standings after taking his Ferrari to a convincing victory in the West German Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Arnoux is fourth 14 points adrift of compatriot Alain Prost, who nursed his Renault, plagued with gearbox problems, to fourth place on Sunday.

Now Arnoux is looking forward to whittling down Prost's lead next weekend at the Austrian Grand Prix at Zeltweg. He is not lacking in confidence.

"I went into this race with only one thought in my mind, to get 10 points. I look good for the championship," he said.

Zeltweg, like Hockenheim, is a fast circuit well suited to the turbo cars of the four men who now seem in contention for the title.

Second is Brazilian Brabham driver Nelson Piquet with 33 points and Ferrari's Patrick Tambay of France is third on 31.

The best conventionally-powered car past the line here was the McLaren of Niki Lauda, but the Austrian was disqualified after a pitlane incident and lost his fifth place.

Prost's other two rivals for the championship were dogged by bad luck on Sunday.

Piquet dropped out when his engine burst into flames as he was challenging for the lead with only two laps to go.

Tambay also failed to score a

point as he went out in the 13th lap with ignition failure.

But for Riccardo Patrese, Hockenheim marked his first Grand Prix points this season. He came third, scoring four and was helped on his way by a record pit stop. Mechanics needed just 9.75 seconds to fill his tank and change his tyres.

Second place in the race went to Italy's Andrea de Cesaris in an Alfa Romeo. He also scored his first points of the year, but with six he is ranked only 11th in the world standings.

Reigning champion Keke Rosberg only managed 11th, out of the points.

## Iraq wins Palestine Soccer Cup

CASABLANCA (R) — Iraq beat Saudi Arabia 1-0 (half time 0-0) in the first Palestine Junior Soccer Cup final here Sunday after a two-week competition between teams from the Arab states.

The only goal was scored by Ahmed Radi at the 88th minute after which there were several incidents on the field.

Moroccan referee Abdelali Naciri sent off the Saudi back Faisal Atik for brutality and the team's Brazilian trainer Osvaldo was also ordered off the field for trying to intervene.

Earlier Morocco took third place in the tournament by beating the United Arab Emirates 2-0 (half time 1-0).

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AUDITORS' REPORT			
We have examined the Balance Sheet of SPIE BATIGNOLLES - Jordan Branch (Foreign Limited Co.) as at 31st December, 1982 and the related Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.			
Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.			
In our opinion, and according to the records and vouchers of the Company and to the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement present fairly the financial position of SPIE BATIGNOLLES - Jordan Branch as at 31st December, 1982, and the results of its operations for the year then ended.			
Amman, 4th June, 1983.			
SPIE BATIGNOLLES - JORDAN BRANCH			
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT			
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1982 BAWAB & CO.			
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS			

	J.D.	Jm	J.D.	Jm
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash in Hand	1957	480		
Cash at Banks (Note 4)	39190	620		
Advances to Employees	5860	540		
Total Current Assets	45008	240	45008	240
<b>RETAINED EY</b>				
Registered Capital in Jordan			30000	000
Head Office Account - Paris	114338	310		
Less Net Loss for 1982	105329	470	9008	040
			45008	040
The attached notes to the financial Statements form an integral part of these Statements				
<b>SITE ASSIGNMENT ENGINEER</b>				
Amman, 4th June, 1983				
YF3/7H/5/1				

	J.D.	Jm	J.D.	Jm
<b>THOUE</b>				
Services rendered to Jordan Fertilizer Industry Co. Ltd Project			195717	200
<b>ADD:</b>				
Insurance Claims			525	680
			196312	880
<b>LESS DIRECT AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES</b>				
Employees expenses (Note 5)	273377	600		
Refilling around the conveyor (Al Barding Contracting Co.)	2500	000		
Entertainment and reception	15994	600		
Postage, telephone and telex	608	180		
Printing and stationery	713	260		
Advertisement and publicity	302	500		
Lawyer's & Auditors fees	6900	000		
Bank Charges	625	060		
Miscellaneous	31	150	301642	350
Net Loss			105329	470

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## WORLD

## U.S. Hondurans set to begin huge war games

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — The first of a 5,600-man contingent of U.S. troops was due in Honduras Monday for military manoeuvres on a scale unmatched in the region.

The U.S. troops, to be flown in on C-141 transport carriers, will join 6,000 Honduran troops in artillery and conventional warfare training. A fleet of 10 U.S. warships with 10,000 naval personnel and 1,400 planes will accompany the ground troops.

The "Big Pine II" manoeuvres are set to last until January or March at a cost far exceeding the \$5 million spent on "Big Pine I" here last February, military sources said.

Pentagon sources have acknowledged the exercises are meant to display U.S. military strength in the face of what President Reagan sees as the spread of Soviet influence in Central America through leftist Nicaragua.

Nicaraguan officials say the United States is setting up troops for an invasion.

Government officials in Honduras, which Washington counts as its main ally in the region, have said the operation is meant to improve its self-defence. But a military official told Reuters Sunday U.S. troops would gain vital experience in conducting military operations and reconnoitring the territory.

An Honduran armed forces spokesman said the troops would keep a good distance from the Nicaraguan border and avoid confrontation, but he has also called the war games "a clear warning" to Nicaragua.

The exercises have been criticised by some U.S. congressmen and Latin American diplomats as untimely in view of efforts to find a peaceful end to the region's conflicts.

Nicaraguan junta chief Daniel Ortega said last week that his government had faith in the peace talks succeeding, but that the Nicaraguan people "will prepare for the worst" nonetheless.

All four branches of the U.S. armed forces — army, air force, navy and Marines — will take part in the war games.

They will include an amphibious landing by 2,000 Marines in November and Honduran training in conventional warfare tactics, air strikes and use of 105mm howitzers.

The United States is also importing engineers to construct a radar centre in the Gulf of Fonseca, whose waters are shared by Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras.

## Cape oil slick recedes due to winds

CAPE TOWN (R) — Favourable winds Monday blew a massive oil slick from a wrecked supertanker away from South Africa's Atlantic coast, dispelling fears of a major pollution disaster.

Pollution experts said it was now unlikely the 150-square kilometre slick, at one time only about 100 kilometres offshore, would move back towards the coast. It was now about 39 kilometres offshore.

Anton Moldan, head of South Africa's marine pollution services, told Reuters: "The slick is heading out to sea, spreading and thinning. It will soon be caught in the main Benguela current and that will carry it further out even if the wind turns round again."

Mr. Moldan said it would eventually break up and disperse in the Atlantic Ocean.

The slick was from the 138,822-ton Spanish vessel Castillo de Bellver, which broke in two after a fierce fire on Saturday.

Port officials said the tugboat John Ross had towed the bow section, which is still full of oil, about 55-kilometres offshore and was moving at between one and two knots. Officials plan to take it far out into the ocean before scuttling it.

The stern section, which sank with an estimated 100,000 tons of crude oil still on board, is not leaking at present.

Heavy rain at the weekend washed away most traces of the heavy soot deposits which landed on farms up to 100 kilometres inland from the burning tanker.

Eddy Pienaar, an official of the western province agricultural cooperative, said: "We have taken samples of the black rain and find that when it dries it is mostly soot," and he said tests were being carried out to see if it was harmful to young plants.

The small village of Riebeeck Kasteel, about 40 kilometres from the scene of the wreck, had just spent \$21,000 having the local church steeple repainted white. It was blackened by soot before the paint had time to dry.

One of the crew from the supertanker was still in hospital with burns to his hands and feet, but 30 of the 33 survivors flew back to Spain Sunday night. Three men are still missing and the agent for the shipowners said there was almost no hope of finding them.

## 'Kennedy wanted U.S. troops out of Vietnam'

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. president John Kennedy confided to close aides and friends a month before his death that he was ready if re-elected to pull American troops out of Vietnam, a new biography says.

The question of Mr. Kennedy's Vietnam intentions has long vexed historians, with his former secretary of state, Dean Rusk, among those arguing he would have followed the same course that his successor, Lyndon Johnson, did in involving the United States in a massive "unwinnable" land war in Asia.

But biographer Ralph Martin, author of the soon-to-be published "A Hero For Our Time — An Intimate Story of the Kennedy Years" (Viac/Villain) reports that Mr. Kennedy had indeed made up his mind to get American troops out.

Mr. Martin, who spent five years researching the book, also says Mr. Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev carried on a secret correspondence with each other of some 60 letters, including a 32-page one from Mr. Khrushchev, that speeded up agreement on a nuclear test ban treaty.

Mr. Martin quotes longtime Kennedy aide Kenneth O'Donnell and old friend Larry Newman as saying the president told them he planned if re-elected to pull out the more than 15,000 military advisors he had sent to Vietnam.

According to Mr. McNamara, as quoted in the book:

## Scarcity of grouse makes Scottish season hopeless

LONDON (R) — Scotland faces a financially disastrous grouse shooting season because of a scarcity of birds, according to experts.

Estates that normally charge sportsmen up to £100 (\$160) for a day's shooting are turning away clients and some do not plan to hold shoots at all this year.

The grouse shooting season opens on Friday, Aug. 12, traditionally called "the glorious twelfth," but press commentators have already dubbed it the "inglorious twelfth."

Sportsmen blame severe frosts that cut food supplies, a wet spring

"This reason... was that our role in Vietnam should be limited to training and assisting Vietnam to carry on their war, but it was their country and their responsibility and their war. All we could do, and should do, he said, was to provide the hardware and a certain degree of training."

Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Newman said the president planned to follow this small withdrawal up by getting the United States out of South East Asia.

Mr. Kennedy is quoted as having told Mr. Newman: "The first thing I do when I'm re-elected, I'm going to get the Americans out of Vietnam. Exactly how I don't know."

Mr. Kennedy is said to have also told Mr. Newman: "We are not going to have men ground up in this fashion, this far away from home. I'm going to get these guys out because we're not going to find ourselves in a war it is impossible to win."

Mr. O'Donnell told Mr. Martin that President Kennedy feared the reaction at home if he pulled all the troops out before he was re-elected.

"If I tried to pull out completely now from Vietnam, we would have another Joe McCarthy red scare on our hands, but I can do it after I am re-elected," he is quoted as telling Mr. O'Donnell.

He added: "In 1965 I'll become one of the most unpopular presidents in history. I'll be damned everywhere, but I don't care."

## Close race reported in Nigeria

LAGOS (R) — A close race appears to be developing between the two leading candidates in Nigeria's presidential election as the first partial results became known Monday.

Party sources said that counting of votes from the poll on Saturday tended to show a two-man race between incumbent President Shehu Shagari of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and chief Obafemi Awolowo of the unity party of Nigeria (UPN). Six candidates are in the race.

No complete result from any of Nigeria's 19 states is yet known, but enough tallies were in from constituencies for officials of the two parties to become excited about their chances.

Early results from Ilorin, capital of the NPN-held Kwara State, depressed NPN officials when they discovered the party was suffering a worse setback than expected after a leadership split there.

However, they were cheered by the news that Mr. Shagari was polling well in northern Kano State, where he won less than 20 per cent of the vote in the 1979 election. That election was supervised by the military, who handed over power to civilians after more than 13 years.

NPN officials also said that Mr. Shagari was doing well in Ibadan, the western state capital of Oyo, one of four states dominated by Mr. Awolowo's Yoruba tribe and where Mr. Shagari made little penetration last time.

The winner has to take 25 per cent in two-thirds of the country's states in addition to a nationwide majority, a provision designed to end the domination of Nigerian politics by three major tribes.

Final results are not expected until Tuesday at the earliest. Voting is still going on Monday in two districts of eastern Cross River state.

Elsewhere, bad weather and inadequate communications have held up procedures and it now seems unlikely that officials will be able to tell Nigerians Monday night who the new president will be.



SUSPECT ARRESTED: Jean Roussel, a former convict, appears handcuffed in court Saturday, following his involvement in the attempted hold-up of an Avignon luxury hotel in which seven people were shot dead in cold blood by Roussel and his men. (A.P. wirephoto)

## S. Korea may return defector's jet to China

SEOUL (R) — South Korea may return to China a MiG-21 fighter jet which was flown here Sunday by an air force defector if a request is made by Peking, foreign ministry officials said Monday.

Seoul has been trying to improve relations with Peking, with which it has no diplomatic ties, and the arrival of another Chinese defector embarrassed the government, the officials said.

The latest defector, test pilot Sun Tien-Chin, 46, flew his MiG-21 here after breaking away from a navigational training flight over northeast China, setting off air raid warnings and fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

He said he wanted to seek diplomatic asylum in an unnamed third country — believed to be Taiwan — and was presently being debriefed by South Korean intelligence officers.

In Taipei, the Taiwanese defence ministry said Sun would receive a record reward of \$3.5 million in gold for bringing the MiG-21 out of China if he settled in Taiwan.

Sun is the second Chinese pilot to defect to South Korea in 10 months. Wu Young-Ken, 25, reached South Korea in a MiG-19 last October and later went on to Taiwan where he received \$2.5

million in gold. The Taiwanese ambassador in Seoul requested a meeting Monday with senior foreign ministry officials to discuss the possibility of Sun going to Taiwan.

Relations between Peking and Seoul were seen by analysts here to have improved after an incident last May in which a Chinese airliner was hijacked to South Korea.

A Chinese delegation came from Peking for negotiations over the return of the airliner in the first official contact between the two countries.

The two sides agreed that the spirit of mutual cooperation shown during the talks, which resulted in the return of the airliner and 96 passengers and crew, should serve as a guideline in any future emergency involving the two countries.

The six Chinese hijackers are on trial here for the hijacking and prosecutors have demanded jail sentences of up to 10 years for two of them.

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk said last month that the greatest diplomatic task facing South Korea was to normalise relations with Peking and Moscow.

He said establishing friendly relations with the communist powers was necessary to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula.

## Chinese women allowed cheap plastic surgery

PEKING (R) — Chinese women who want to adopt a more Westernised look can now have plastic surgery done on their eyes in Peking and other cities, the China Daily reported Monday.

After decades of socialist austerity during which women were forced to wear drab, baggy trousers and abstain from make-up or other coquettish practices, a new era of femininity appears to have dawned in China.

Pretty dresses, blouses, light jeans and even some hoisopans have enlivened Peking streets and parks this torrid summer as the authorities have encouraged the re-emergence of private tailors and relaxed restrictions on cloth sales.

Now comes news that, for just 40 yuan (\$20), women who want round eyes can have their eyelids remodelled.

"The love of beauty is human nature," Dr. Song Ruyuan, administrator of China's only specialist plastic surgery hospital, told the English-language daily.

"How the people's living standard is improved and they have begun to want more from life," he said. "Some girls think single-fold eyelids are not beautiful enough so they come for an operation to have double-fold ones."

Such "decadent" practices were reserved until recently for actors and actresses who had obtained official permission.

Now this cosmetic surgery is available not only at Dr. Song's hospital in west Peking, but also in the plastic surgery departments of general hospitals in Peking, Shanghai, Harbin and Jinan.

Dr. Song's deputy administrator Li Shiyang said the price of the operation could even come down further in the future, but added that girls who did not "concentrate on right things" should not be encouraged to have it.

However, in a country where Dr. Song estimates there are some three million patients needing plastic surgery badly, doctors are giving these beauty operations the lowest priority.

Every day some 100 patients come to Dr. Song's centre for treatment, mostly of congenital malformations and disfigurement caused by burns, accidents, animal bites or cancer.

Each year, Dr. Song says, his hospital fashions new noses for people whose old ones were bitten off by dogs, rats or rabbits.

Another important activity is building new breasts for cancer patients who have undergone mastectomies.

Plastic surgery in China has come a long way since the 1950s, when doctors developed the techniques as they struggled to patch up Chinese soldiers wounded in the Korean War.

"Through our plastic surgery has a short history, its professionalism is acknowledged," Mr. Li Shiyang said.

Many overseas Chinese have cosmetic surgery done in China while here as tourists or visiting relatives, he said.

Mr. Li cited the case last year of a woman in her 40s who was due to join her husband in Hong Kong.

"Since the cost is much lower than in Hong Kong, her husband asked her to have a beauty operation here before leaving," he said.

"The doctors removed her wrinkles, cushioned her nose bridge, gave her eyelids a double fold and removed her extra fat. The operation lasted a whole day, but she woke to see slimmer," the doctor added.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Over 160 W. German protestors detained

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany (R) — West German and U.S. security officials detained more than 160 anti-nuclear demonstrators who tried to prevent a military air display at the United States' Ramstein air base Sunday. The demonstrators were protesting against the planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Police arrested some 60 people who began a sit-down protest and a further 70 were held when they staged a mock "die-in" near the runway. But they failed to reach the apron itself. U.S. air force police said they were holding another 30, including a staff assistant to the radical Greens parliamentary party.

Thais extradite drug supply suspect

ROME (R) — A Singapore citizen suspected of supplying drugs to the Sicilian mafia was flown to Rome Monday with Interpol and Italian secret service agents after being extradited from Thailand, judicial sources said. The extradition of Ko Bak Kin was requested in an international arrest warrant issued by Palermo Magistrate Giovanni Falcone, who is leading investigations into the Mafia's multi-million-dollar trade in drugs. Falcone returned last week from questioning Ko Bak Kin in Bangkok, where the suspected heroin trafficker was arrested on July 15 for illegal immigration.

## India considers wife-protection bill

NEW DELHI (R) — India's Parliament Monday considered a bill intended to prevent the bullying or killing of brides by in-laws seeking dowry payments. The Minister of State for Home Affairs, N.R. Lokesh, introduced the bill under which cruelty to a newly married woman can be punished by up to three years in jail. It was introduced because of public outrage at frequent cases of in-laws either murdering or driving to suicide brides who did not provide enough dowry. Dowries, which the bride's parents present to the groom's parents during the wedding, have been outlawed in India since 1961 but remain part of traditional marriages.

## Court orders man's head examined

AYLESBURY, England (R) — A court ordered a psychiatric report Monday on an unemployed man accused of threatening to kill Prince Charles, heir to the British throne. Dunstan Dunstan, 29, was remanded in custody until Aug. 15 when he appeared under heavy police guard at a magistrate's court in this Buckinghamshire town 60 kilometres northwest of London. Dunstan, bearded and dressed in blue jeans, made no application for bail. He was arrested last Tuesday on his houseboat, moored on a canal. He was alleged to have made the threat against Prince Charles in letters